

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XV No. 106



DECEMBER, 1959

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	185
Members	187
Annual General Meeting	188
The Senses' Capacity to Behold and its Relation to the Unconscious	196
By Dr. R. W. Kosterlitz, F.B.Ps.S.	
Acupuncture-Points and Map Dowsing	203
By Denis Lawson-Wood	
Geothermic Steam	213
By Gaston Burridge	
A Suggested Explanation	218
By Colonel K. W. Merrylees, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.	
Cloud Dissolving	221
By H. Tomlinson, M.B., M.R.C.S.	
Wave Biology	225
By Baldur Meyer	
Some Aspects of Dowsing	229
By H. O. Busby	
Notes and News	231
Reviews	233
Books and Appliances	<i>inside back cover</i>

Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2
Price to Non-Members, 6/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1959-60

President

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.R.I.

Vice-Presidents

Major J. F. F. BLYTH-PRAEGER

Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.

V. D. WETHERED, Esq., B.Sc.

Members of Council

Mrs. G. M. BARRACLOUGH, A.R.C.A.

MICHAEL SCOTT, Esq.

Colonel K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., B.A., M.I.Mech.E.

Major O. B. GABRIEL, M.A.

A. T. WESTLAKE, Esq., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

L. J. LATHAM, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

C. SOMERS TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*

Communications should be sent to :

The Assistant Secretary, British Society of Dowsers
York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. Tel. : Holborn 0805

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XV No. 106

DECEMBER, 1959

NOTICES

A notice printed in red ink is enclosed in all copies of this journal despatched to members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1959/1960. These members, if they wish to retain their membership, are requested to send their subscriptions to the Honorary Treasurer without further delay.

* * * *

The attention of members at home and abroad is drawn to the remarks made by the President in his Report at the Annual General Meeting, on page 191 of this journal, regarding the Endowment Fund. It is hoped that others—insofar as they are able—will give generous support to the fund, as the member referred to has done. When the fund has reached a substantial sum, the next step will be to form a body to hold it in trust, and any other property the Society may possess.

* * * *

The Council will always be glad to hear of anyone who lives in London or who has an office in London prepared to help in the running of the Society.

* * * *

In order to increase the Society's numbers, members living abroad are asked to point out to possible recruits that the only qualification for membership is an interest in the Society's objects, and that it is not necessary for a member to be a practising dowser.

* * * *

Overseas members who propose to come to England are asked to inform the Hon. Secretary, and to say whether they would be prepared to lecture to the Society on their dowsing experiences abroad.

* * * *

The Editor would be grateful if members, especially those living abroad, would send extracts to him concerning radiesthesia and dowsing which appear in local papers, giving *the name of the paper* and the *date of issue*.

The following books have been added to the library : *Das Rätsel der Wünschelrute*, by Johannes Walther, 1933; 59 pages. *Water Witching USA*, by E. Z. Vogt and R. Hyman, 1959; 240 pages.

* * * *

The two books published by the Society, namely:

Dowsing, by W. H. Trinder, and *Radiations*, by T. Bedford Franklin, should now be obtained from Messrs. G. Bell and Sons Ltd., York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, or from a bookshop.

* * * *

The price of the *Journal* to non-members is now 6s. post free.

The price to members of new journals in excess of the free numbers is 4s., and of back numbers 2s.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Volume XIV of the *Journal* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Members taking books from the Library are requested to return them within a month or to ask for an extension.

In making payment (in stamps) for postage of books, or for other purposes, it is requested that values higher than 4d. should not be sent.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary for 1s. 3d., post free.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least *seven* weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective journals for those months.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

MEMBERS

* Life Members

NEW

- BAKER, Colonel H., The Pantiles, 40 Offington Lane, Worthing
 BRETT, Miss D., YWCA Spelman Club, 840 Eighth Avenue, New York 19, U.S.A.
 BULKELEY-JOHNSON, Mrs. C., The Mount, Churchill, Oxon.
 BULLOCK, Major G. L., 756 Mountjoy Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada
 CHAMBERS, A. C., 1 Harvey Street, Marieston, Adelaide, S. Australia
 COCKAYNE, W. S., B.Sc., 159 Exeter Road, Exmouth, Devon
 FISHER, H. O., 10 Quickwood Close, Berry Lane, Rickmansworth, Herts.
 HARRISON, Mrs. E. F., 24 Chancellor House, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 HARRISON, Commander C. A. L., O.B.E., R.C.N. (R.), 24 Chancellor House, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
 MACDONALD, F. S., 8 Townshend Road, London, N.W.8
 MALLEY, Miss C. M., 52A Crooms Hill, Greenwich, London, S.E.10
 MELVILLE, Dr. R., 9 Stanley Road, Teddington, Middlesex
 MILLAR, Lt.-Colonel J. S., Razani, Annan, Dumfriesshire
 MOSS, T., 170 Beach Road, Mairangi Bay, Auckland, New Zealand
 RUSSELL, Miss C. M., Eastdene, The Chase, Chigwell, Essex
 RYALL, R. T., 32 Church Walk, Melksham, Wilts.
 SELBY, J. E., Mount Pleasant, Kirton-Lindsey, Gainsborough, Lines.
 SIDDIQUE, Dr. M. A., 4 Bovingdon Road, London, S.W.6
 TRANTER, G., 10 Joseph Street, Ashfield, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia
 WILLMOT, Rev. P. B., 68 Kingsgate Street, Winchester

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS

- BAILEY, C. W., 12 Schmitt Road, Kalamunda, W. Australia
 *DE BEAUMONT, Mrs. G., and *MUTCH, W. E., should have been shown as Life Members in the complete list
 *CHANEY, G. S., Sunshine Parade, Miami, South Coast, Queensland, Australia
 DICK, Miss M. B., Parnassus, Les Ruisseaux, St. Brelade, Jersey, C.I.
 FYFE, Mrs. Pola, 15 Barkston Gardens, London, S.W.5
 HOLDEN, M., Serafield, Sevenacres Road, Preston, Weymouth, Dorset
 *HONE, Mrs. M. E., 122 Beaufort Street, London, S.W.3
 MORLEY, W., A.M.I.M.E., 1 Brooklyn Drive, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (incorrectly shown as resident in the West Indies on p. 15 of the complete list of members)
 *RICHI, T. H., has become a Life Member
 ROTH, Mrs. W. M., 3 Sudeley Street, Brighton 7
 SMITTHETT, Mrs. E. V., Jaffa House, Woodford Halse, Rugby, Warwickshire
 *WALPOLE, R., 158 Beach Road, Mairangi Bay, Auckland, New Zealand

REJOINED

- HAY CURRIE, P. M., D.O., 175 Ambleside Drive, Thorpe Bay, Essex
 KEEN, Mrs. N., 32 Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent

RESIGNED

- BROWNE, Miss I.
 STEER, P. C.

OBITUARY

- *FITZHERBERT-BRICKDALE, Mrs. M.
 HUNTRISS, R.
 LAURIE, Mrs. E.
 *QUINE, R. Atherton
 *TRINGHAM, Rev. Canon H. J. F.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1959

The twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, at 3 p.m. on Thursday, October 15th. It was attended by some twenty-four members and Colonel Bell was in the chair.

The Chairman began by congratulating Colonel Merrylees on behalf of the Society on his recovery from the terrible motor accident of which he was the innocent victim.

1. The Chairman said that a report of the previous Annual Meeting had been published in the journal for December, 1958, and asked that the minutes be taken as read. This was agreed to by a show of hands and the minutes of the previous meeting were signed by the Chairman.

2. The President then read the following report :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

This is the twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting since the Society was founded on May 4th, 1933.

According to the list published last month, our membership on June 30th stood at 564. This number is only three less than the number of members shown in last year's list. Of the 564 members, 325 are Home Members and 239 are Overseas Members.

We have to regret the deaths of several members during the past year : notably those of Mr. L. E. Eeman, and of the Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki. Mr. Eeman was well known for his original and unorthodox but successful method of co-operative healing, and a short record of his life and work was published in the journal for March last. Madame de Chrapowicki was also known to many of us for her methods of diagnosis and treatment, and had practised for several years in South Africa. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and all her numerous friends must grieve their loss.

Others who have passed away are Colonel Bremner, a retired officer of the Royal Engineers and one of our oldest members ; the Earl of Dundonald ; Captain G. A. E. Clarke ; Mr. Bratt ; Sir Cecil Dawes, another old and helpful member ; Mrs. Jack Courtauld, also a very old member ; and Miss Lancaster.

The journal has been produced on the same lines as hitherto, and there seems to be no point in altering the size of page or the type. The Printers' Strike, naturally, caused some delay on the publication of the September journal, but if it had not been for the energy and resource of our excellent printers, Messrs. Charles Clarke, of Haywards Heath, the delay might have been much greater. As I mentioned in my report last year, the journal does not aim at being a high literary production ; and such editing as is done is confined to obvious defects such as grammar and spelling, thus leaving the personality and erudition of the authors to be revealed in their manner of writing.

As Editor, I am grateful to all those who have been good enough to send contributions to the journal and to review books, and also to Mr. Wethered for his admirable reviews of *La Radiesthésie pour Tous*, and to Brother Cowan for his notes and translations of matter sent to us from Italy. The cuttings from papers kindly sent us by members abroad and at home, and letters sent us by members overseas, often contain interesting information which duly appears in the journal under the heading of "Notes and News."

More articles describing in some detail personal experiences and methods would be welcome. For such reports the Editor has often drawn on the German and Swiss periodicals, but we ought to be able to provide articles of the kind required without foreign assistance.

As I have stated many times already, the continued existence of the Society depends on the journal. It is the only return which Overseas members receive for their subscriptions, so it is essential that it should be produced without interruption.

During the year, forty-seven volumes were borrowed from the library, and also a number of magazines. Two books which are well worth reading have been recently added : namely, *Adventure Unlimited*, by Miss E. M. Penrose, and the English translation of the late Abbé Mermet's *Comment j'Opère*, entitled *The Principles and Practice of Radiesthesia*.

In regard to the activities of the Society ; between July 1st, 1958, and June 30th, 1959, seven lectures were given to the Society, namely :—

At the Annual General Meeting, an address, about his personal experiences, by the Revd. G. Maurice Elliott, with the title, "*More things in Heaven and Earth*"

A lecture on November 20th, on "*The Nature of the Spiritual Healing Force*," by the well-known healer, Mr. Gordon Turner.

A lecture by Mrs. Alice Howard, on "*Map Dowsing and Field Work*," on January 7th.

A lecture by Mr. Alan Mayne, on "*Radiesthesia and Modern Physics*," on February 20th.

A lecture by Dr. D. Barlas, "*Chronic Diseases, their Cause and Cure in the Light of Radiesthesia*," on March 18th.

A lecture by Mr. C. W. Davson, entitled "*The Origin and the Derivatives*," on May 20th, and a lecture by Major B. Wilmot-Allistone, entitled "*Substrata of Consciousness*," on June 18th.

It is much to be regretted that the Revd. Maurice Elliott, who was Secretary of the Churches' Fellowship for Psychical Study, and was a member of the B.S.D. in its early days, has now passed away.

All these lectures were reproduced in our journal, and we are grateful to the lecturers who were kind enough to entertain and enlighten us with their knowledge and experience.

As in previous years, a Reception was held in April. On this occasion the main attraction was a talk by Mr. H. Arnall Bloxham, who described recordings obtained by him from subjects under hypnosis, about their previous lives, and told us something of his use of hypnosis for the relief of illness. After the meeting he kindly gave a demonstration of some recordings to a number of our members in a private house.

As it had not been found possible to arrange a week-end congress in the country as in the two previous years, a one-day meeting was held at Chiddingstone Castle, in Kent, on July 9th. A report was published in the journal for September, 1958, and although dowsing did not play a prominent part, the Castle and its exhibits proved a great attraction.

Under arrangements made by the Radionic Association of Great Britain, a joint Meeting of the two Societies was held at Oxford on September 6th, and proved a great success. A report of the meeting was published in the journal for December, 1958.

As reported in the journal for March, the recently constituted Irish Divining Research Association held its first General Meeting under the Chairmanship of Brigadier Baron de Robeck on September 16th, 1958. The meeting appears to have been a great success and was much enjoyed by all who attended it.

I have, as in previous years, received numerous requests for the services of dowsers, usually for finding water, but do not always hear the results.

Information regarding the dowsing activities of several of our members has been published in the journal under the heading of "Notes and News," and Mr. Williamson, in Tanganyika, who works on a method evolved partly from Mr. Maby's and developed to suit his own personality, keeps me regularly informed of all the locations he carries out, entered on a printed form. When the bores have been completed, he sends me a copy of the report of the drilling firm, the Mowlem Construction Co. Ltd. An up-to-date record of his locations, and the results of the bores, was published in the journal for September last year.

Colonel Merrylees was occupied in dowsing activities at home and abroad throughout the year, but in most cases the results are still awaited.

Mr. Ballantine, of Markinch, Fife, has had a number of successes which have been reported in the journal.

It is to be regretted that more dowsers who habitually use dowsing in connection with their work as hydraulic engineers, do not report their results.

The activities of our members were, of course, not limited to the finding of water. Most of our members at home are more interested in the medical aspect of dowsing. We have several qualified doctors who use radiesthetic methods, usually combined with homoeopathy, and many more who are psycho-therapists or osteopaths.

Dowsing for archaeological purposes is now being used by several of our members, and a notable achievement by General Scott Elliott was described in an article in the journal for last December.

Attempts have been made by several of our members to trace missing people, but no striking successes appear to have been obtained.

I regret to say that Major Pogson's activities were much restricted during the year owing to ill-health. However, he has now so far recovered that he was able to fly out to Tanganyika with Mrs. Pogson in September last to look for oil on the large estates of Narshidas M. Mehta & Co. Ltd.

During the year under review the Council has been much occupied in trying to arrange for the carrying on of the Society's work when the room now used as an office is no longer available. As a matter of convenience, the President has used his business office at York House, Portugal Street, for the headquarters of the Society ever since the Society was founded more than twenty-six years ago. At the same time, he has carried out much of the work, such as arranging lectures, which would normally be done by a Secretary.

In the natural course of events this arrangement must come to an end sooner or later and, with the idea of obtaining useful suggestions for anticipating this event, a Special General Meeting was held in December last year. However, of this Meeting, there has been no practicable outcome.

An examination of our accounts for the past year shows that the annual profit is never likely to be great, and that, as matters stand at present, it would not be possible to rent an office and engage a paid Secretary and an assistant. The obvious solution is that all the work of management should for the present be carried out by voluntary effort, and that someone residing in or near London should provide free accommodation. I don't think it unreasonable to expect assistance of this kind, as it seems to be the basis on which many other societies, such as the Radionic Association of Great Britain, are being run, and the Council would welcome any offer of help, to tide over the time till our investments are sufficient to provide the necessary income.

This is where the *Endowment Fund* comes in. It has now reached a figure of well over £600, for since the Accounts were closed at the end of June a member has most generously given a contribution of £100.

What we *require* is something in the region of £20,000, as a Capital Fund, and it is much to be hoped that some others will follow that member's example. We now have adherents all over the world, with a specially large contingent in the United States, and the generous support of all who can afford to do so would be most welcome.

Meanwhile, the Society is being run about as cheaply as possible. We are for the time being dispensing with an Assistant Secretary, as the last one we engaged left us after a few weeks, and it is not worth while to employ anyone who is not prepared to take an interest in the work and stay for at least a year.

We have made several attempt to get the Society recognised as a charity to avoid the payment of income tax, but so far without success.

During the past year no expenditure was incurred in Research. One difficulty is to arrive at the nature of research which we would want to carry out ; another is to discover someone who is prepared to do it.

I gave my own views on the sort of investigation which I considered desirable in my report last year, on the assumption that the primary stimulus of all dowsing reactions comes from the subconscious, or unconscious, or subliminal mind, as it is variously called, but that the dowser's neuro-muscular reactions are enhanced by his electromagnetic surroundings.

I suggested, in my report last year, that investigations should be directed to discover :

(a) In what part of the body this particular aspect of the unconscious mind is situated.

(b) The neuro-muscular process by which the muscles are activated.

One often reads that the pineal gland contains the answer to the first question ; but how can this be tested ?

The second question seems to apply to other activities in which the unconscious mind plays a part, such as automatic writing, and it would be interesting to know whether any attempt has been made by the Society for Psychical Research to investigate this matter.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of people who possess, or who have developed, the dowsing sensitivity, both at home and abroad, seem to be dedicated to the ideas implied by the word "Radiesthesia," and profess a belief in some kind of radiation of certain specific wavelengths, which either causes the movement of the dowser's instrument, or has a direct effect on his neuro-muscular system—or else acts in both ways. It is conceivable that electromagnetic influences alone might affect the dowser's neuro-muscular system when dowsing is carried out over near objectives of certain kinds, but no student—English, French or German—has yet shown how this occurs.

In the case of distant dowsing—which should properly be called “Telaesthesia,” a recognised word in psychical research—it is obvious that neither of the above alternatives is tenable, and that the presence of “radi” in “Teleradiesthesia” is a mistake.

Assuming that my views as stated above are accepted, the difficulty would remain of finding a scientist sufficiently broad minded to admit the reality of dowsing in all its aspects, and possessing the necessary knowledge of the several branches of science which an investigation on the above lines demands.

Perhaps you will not have gathered from this brief report that our Society is still very much a going concern. Almost daily I get inquiries in my office by letter, telephone or in person, about dowsing in one form or another, or from people who want particulars of the Society; and though by no means all of them become members, it is satisfactory to know that our losses are just about balanced by our gains.

In closing, I will ask you to join with me in expressing our sincere thanks to two of our members for their help in the management of the Society. Mr. Somers Taylor has for twelve years given us his voluntary and ungrudging service as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and it is impossible to overestimate the value of his help.

My business secretary at G. Bell & Sons, Miss Diegan, has, behind the scenes, watched over the progress of the Society since its foundation. She was present at our inaugural meeting, and took notes of the proceedings, and ever since she has helped me in a variety of ways, often anticipating a possible demand. I do not know what I would have done without her.

3. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, then made some remarks on the accounts, copies of which had been sent out with the notice of the meeting. He pointed out that on this occasion they gave a more realistic view of the situation, in that the statement of income and expenditure included monies due and outstanding liabilities during the year so that the balance of £20 0s. 3d. shown represented the actual profit which would accrue from the year's working. He also referred to the drop in the amount arising from subscriptions, partly due to the fact that we have a large number of life members.

No one having any remarks to make on the accounts, their adoption was proposed by Colonel Merrylees, seconded by Mr. Wethered and carried.

4. The Chairman stated that under Rules 21 and 22 Mr. Wethered was due to retire as Vice-President and Dr. Westlake and Mr. Latham were due to retire from the Council.

As all these gentlemen had offered themselves for re-election, their election was proposed by Mrs Merrylees, seconded by Mrs. Cooper and carried.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1959

1958	INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
506	Subscriptions—Annual	436	10	3	..	..
95	Life	35	0	0	..	..
601	Meetings	..	..	..	..	..
82	Sales—Journal	..	..	..	..	..
87	" Dowsing "	..	..	..	..	..
51	" Health & Pendulum "	..	..	..	..	..
60	" Radiations "	..	..	..	..	..
10	Badges	..	..	..	..	..
1	Donations	..	..	..	..	..
13	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..
7	Income Tax Refund	..	..	..	..	..
28	Publication Account—Taxation provision	..	..	..	..	..
20	no longer required	..	..	..	..	..
21	Interest—Gross	..	..	..	..	..
4	On Defence Bonds	53	5	2	..	..
34	On Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	4	11	0	..	..
59	On Bank Deposit Account	1	4	5	..	..
25	Less Income Tax due thereon	59	0	7	..	..
34	Refund of Advance to Research Fund	22	11	1	..	..
12	Income Tax, over-provision made in previous year	..	..	..	..	..
£1,006		£715	9	4		
506	Printings of Journal	..	..	..	..	..
95	Purchases for Library	1	..	..	..	..
601	Expenses of "Health & Pendulum"	28	..	..	..	..
82	Payments to Author	4	..	..	..	..
51	Publication	1	..	..	..	..
60	Insurance	1	..	..	..	..
10	Expenses of "Dowsing"	33	..	..	..	..
1	Publication	3	..	..	..	..
13	Insurance	..	..	..	..	..
7	Expenses of "Radiations"	3	..	..	..	..
28	Publication	..	..	..	..	..
20	Insurance	..	..	..	..	..
21	Meetings	1	..	..	..	..
4	Office Expenses	162	..	..	..	..
34	Printing and Stationery	163	..	..	..	..
59	Postage and Cheque Books	28	..	..	..	..
25	Miscellaneous	60	..	..	..	..
34	Corporation Duty	9	..	..	..	..
25	Income Tax	4	..	..	..	..
34	Research	6	..	..	..	..
12	Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	178	..	..	..	..
£1,006		£715	9	4		

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1959

1958		1958		1958		1958	
£	LIABILITIES	£	£	£	ASSETS	£	£
1,375	Surplus Account—			191	Balance at Bank and Cash in Hand ..	411	18 2
178	Balance as at 30th June, 1958 ..	1,552	19 7	178	Cash on Deposit—		
	Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ..	20	0 3	4	Post Office Savings Bank Balance at 30th June, 1958 ..	182	2 4
1,553				514	Add Interest ..	4	11 0
302	Endowment Fund—						186
59	Balance as at 30th June, 1958 ..	423	0 11	400 (Add)	Barclays Bank Balance at 30th June, 1958 ..	947	14 4
63	Add Entrance Fees ..	63	10 4		Less Amount Withdrawn ..	900	0 0
424	Other Receipts ..			914		47	14 4
		523	4 11	34	Add Interest ..	1	4 5
1,010	Research Fund—			948			48
26	Balance as at 30th June, 1958 ..	1,023	17 3		Surplus Account Investments—		1,600
	Add Interest received less tax thereon ..	27	11 0	(3½%) 700	5% Defence Bonds ..		0 0
1,036					Research Fund Investments—		
12	Less Refund of Advance from Surplus Account ..	1,051	8 3	1,000	4½% Defence Bonds ..	1,000	0 0
				10 (3½%)	5% Defence Bonds ..	10	0 0
				14	Cash ..	27	11 0
1,024		1,051	8 3	1,024			1,037
	Creditors—				Sundry Debtors—		11
19	Inland Revenue—				Amounts due from sales of publications ..		0 7
	Income Tax on Research Fund Investment Interest ..	17	14 11				
25	Income Tax on Surplus Account Investment Interest ..	22	11 1				
		40	6 0				
	Sundry ..	108	2 10				
		148	8 10				
£3,045		£3,296	1 10	£3,045		£3,296	1 10

We have prepared the foregoing Accounts from the Books and Records produced to us and certify the same to be properly drawn up in accordance therewith.

Salisbury House, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.

1st August, 1959.

JAMES, EDWARDS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

5. The election of Messrs. James Edwards & Co. as auditors at a fee of ten guineas was proposed by Brigadier Swift, seconded by Mrs. Barraclough and carried.

This ended the official business of the meeting.

A short discussion then took place on various points.

Brigadier Swift suggested that a further attempt should be made to get the Society classified as a charitable society for taxation purposes and mentioned two societies which now enjoyed that privilege. However, Colonel Bell and Mr. Somers Taylor pointed out that owing to the positive nature of the recent refusal, it would be a waste of money to make a further attempt at present.

Mr. Macbeth suggested that a group of doctors might be enlisted to investigate the origin of the dowsing stimulus in the human body. He also made a plea for the inclusion in the Council of members of a younger generation.

Mr. Jacklin suggested that investigation should be encouraged on the lines described in a recent issue of *Mind and Matter*, where, as a result of experiments in the U.S.A., the growth of plants was stated to have been improved by prayer of a benevolent kind and retarded by that of opposite intent.

The meeting was followed by tea and at 4.30 a lecture was given by Dr. R. W. Kosterlitz which is reproduced below.

THE SENSES' CAPACITY TO BEHOLD AND ITS RELATION TO THE UNCONSCIOUS

BY DR. R. W. KOSTERLITZ, F.B.Ps.S.

Introducing the lecturer, the Chairman said: I have much pleasure in introducing Dr. Kosterlitz, who has kindly come from Oxford to address us this afternoon. I have never met him in person before, but when I asked Mr. Alan Mayne—who, you may remember, gave a lecture to us earlier in the year—he at once suggested our lecturer this afternoon.

Dr. Kosterlitz qualified as a physician in Germany, and as a psychotherapist in Switzerland. He has held posts as a psychiatrist at the Cheltenham Child Guidance Clinic and as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at University College Hospital, London.

He is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society, and was sometime lecturer in psychology at Oxford.

At present he is engaged mainly in Research. You can see, therefore, that Dr. Kosterlitz is exceptionally qualified to speak to us on the subject of his lecture.

When we suggest that the senses behold, we have at once to amend our statement by adding that we do not mean the sense organs, but rather the senses as lookouts, as it were, of the psyche. For the sense *organs* do not behold nor do they even sense simple modalities like light, sound or touch. They receive the impact

of electromagnetic waves or vibrations causing contact or pressure, which generate impulses of an electrochemical nature that pass along the respective nervous pathways until they end at their destined places in the brain. The impulses which travel up the nervous tissues hardly differ at all from each other, although in the one case they originate the sensation of light, in the other that of sound, and again in another that of matter. Hence the sense *organs* including their pathways which connect them with the respective area of the brain do not possess any capacity to behold : they are but the tools by which the stimuli are, as it were, translated into physiological messengers (i.e., the impulses) which are then transmitted to a central part of the interior, i.e., the brain. And there we do not discover either light or colours or sound or contact, let alone smell or taste.

Hence when we talk of the senses' capacity to behold, we do not mean the respective *organs*, but we mean the *sense* of light, of sound, of touch, etc. We do not see electromagnetic waves, we see light ; we do not hear vibrations of the air, we hear sounds ; we do not contact electrons, we touch matter. In other words, the mere modality of the sensation is something very different from the original stimulus by which it was originated, and we have to ask ourselves how it is that perception renders something very different from what the stimulus provides. And indeed, not only is our world one of colour, sound, smell, and taste, but it is full of appearances which exhibit characters and moods. We are so accustomed, as it were, to the fleeting recognition of a smile or a surly response in the faces of our friends, that we hardly ask ourselves how we do this, and still more rarely, on what kind of facial changes we base our judgement, since we should find that we would have great difficulty in answering that, if, indeed, we were at all in the position to indicate the changes. But not only do we recognise moods in the faces of our fellow men, but we do not hesitate to find them equally in the behaviour of animals, as in the snarling of the dog, in the wagging of its tail though, incidentally, we should be more doubtful as to the meaning of the motions of the cat's tail. But also plants, although they are immobile, do not fail to convey their moods to us, as when the oak tree exhibits might and majesty, the birch tenderness and femininity ; many a legend and folk belief is attached to the character they manifest, as the relation between the oak and Zeus, whose lightning flash appears to be particularly attracted by the former, testifies.

But not even the kingdom of the plants confines our aptitude to the recognition of characters, for it also extends to the inanimate world. When we speak of dayspring and the fall of night, the language itself endows the alteration of day and night with moods of inner motion, to which we could add many more examples. Thus sunshine is 'gay,' the drizzle of rain 'gloomy,' the gathering clouds are 'frightful.' Woods and houses are submerged

in the depth of the horizon, and the flux of time seizes all beings. But not only seasons and the phenomena of the weather have characteristics of their own, single objects also reveal their own character. So we talk of the back of the mountain, the leg of the table, the belly of a jar, a serpentine path. The moon shines silvery (though it actually looks yellow), and gold is described as red (though it does not exhibit this colour). These are but characterisations of the phenomena concerned, which portray their characteristic essence. Hence when poets talk of the silvery rays of the moon, it is not because the moon actually looks silvery, but because the mood of silver is similar to the mood that is manifested in the shine of the moon suspended in the blue of the sky. And again, if gold is described as red, it is not meant that red is its colour, but that the fiery character which appertains to certain shades of red is the character which gold as such exhibits. It would be nonsensical to speak of the rise of night or the fall of day, because it lies in the very nature of night that it manifests heaviness, darkness being opposed to light in its dual meaning as optic light and as lack of weight ; so night eliminates and covers the innumerable features of the day and subdues its sounds and noises. Contrarily, day signifies light, or the rising of the sun ; it brings to life and awakens the beings that have slumbered, whilst its brilliance gradually increases. Similarly, when we mentioned that gold is called red because red characterises the mood of gold, we find equally that the colour red may be characterised, as warmth. And it would be quite inappropriate to call red cold or immaculate, for we characterise the colour blue as cold and white as immaculate.

Hence it appears that every denotation may imply two essentially different aspects : on the one hand it may denote the concept of a thing or property, on the other hand it may indicate a mood by which a special phenomenon is characterised. There are some words which lend themselves better to the denotation of concepts, to quote a few : equality, correspondence, proportion, limit. These are concepts, frequently used in science because they are descriptive and unequivocal, but rather poor in content. There are other words like roaring, rustling, whispering, glowing, which are much more vague and rarely used in science, but more so in poetry because they are abundant in content. The latter are much more apt to be used as indicators of moods, the former as denotations of concepts. And there are many words in between which can be used in both ways, concept and mood, as we have demonstrated, regarding, for instance, the word "red." If red is used as a concept, then we have discarded its mood and mean to denote a special kind of colour ; if, on the other hand, red is intended to denote character, that is a mood, then we have discarded its nature as colour and wish to indicate either warmth or fieriness. Hence we have to recognise that we are able to

perceive the world in two different ways : on the one hand as something possessing properties, denoted by concepts ; on the other hand, as displaying moods which we indicate by poetic symbols.

To show how these two different modes of perception operate let us consider a more familiar example. We have mentioned that we can often recognise the moods of people we meet in their faces, and some people are even able to look deeper and find traits of more permanent character. Previously, when the theory of perception was in its infancy, it was held that our recognition of moods in other people's faces and behaviour was due to the fact that, on previous occasions, we had sufficiently often observed the association of certain muscular motions with the presence of special moods or even traits as revealed in their actions and speech. And so, it was assumed, we had gradually become accustomed, by sheer habit, to attach certain moods to certain muscular configurations, though it ought to have been apparent from the outset, that the ordinary person, who with ease recognises the sorrow or the mirth in the other person's mien is quite unable to indicate, what kind of muscular configuration is displayed in either case, apart from a few crude details. In fact, this theory of association has long been abandoned, and modern psychological theory holds that we perceive directly the mood in a person's face, not by a devious roundabout of the observation of muscular contractions. Thus, the infant immediately understands its mother's smile and responds accordingly, being, of course, quite regardless of muscular contractions.

Indeed, original perception was quite incapable of isolating the sight of single muscular contractions from the impression as a whole, for only being capable of perceiving moods, it could not help perceiving holistically* only. The mood is not alien to form, colour, illumination ; rather is it revealed when qualities are regarded with the artist's eye, participating in the *trend* of a form, rather than splitting it up into parts. To illustrate this, let us consider a few examples. If I characterise the state of a person as "elated," I have stated a dynamic trend which tends to lift the body upwards ; if, on the contrary, I characterise him as depressed, I depict a dynamic state that presses downwards. Again, if I see that somebody is "calm," it is because his responses are also physically in accord with this description.

Almost synonymous with calmness is "cool-headedness," a depiction, which in this case, transgresses into a different sense-modality. Coolness, as the opposite of heat, is the sensory experience of "non-engagement" of an object, whereas heat is the sensation of inner turmoil. Therefore we apply coolness as a description of a mental trait to states of detachment and aloof-

* Holism—a whole is not the sum of its part, but is their coherence.

ness, whereas we apply "hot" to states of fervent engagement, often in a sensual way, but also in the sense of keenness, in short to a fiery temperament. Another example where the unity of one quality from a different sense-modality is applied to a trait is that of brightness and sombreness; this time the transgression has taken place into the visual sense-modality. Another instance of the intermingling of visual experience and denotation of human traits are descriptions like "shallowness" and "depth" referring to the varying degree of participation in a soul.

All these characterisations of traits display a holistic mode of perception by finding in the expression of human behaviour holistic features similar to other modes of sensuous experience. In fact, the human mind cannot be described otherwise than with words of sensuous quality, because essentially, there is no difference between the moods of inanimate nature and those of the living world. And just as I can look at the colour red without realising its mood of warmth, so can I look at the human face recognising hardly a single trait; for in this case my mental eye has lost the capacity to perceive holistically, but observes only analytically the data of the percepts. Then I shall see instead of, say the elation or downheartedness of my neighbour, merely an indifferent human face which no longer conveys to me those holistic trends which permeate his configuration as a whole. The finding of the mood or the character in a human face, or, for that matter, in his walk or his hand-writing succeeds only because our perceptions, if they are holistically conceived, convey to us anyhow the moods of the percepts, whereby it is quite irrelevant whether the perceived phenomena are alive or not. For we are able to perceive the mood of a living being only by virtue of the fact that we can also perceive moods in the so-called inanimate world. And we perceive these moods not because we animate the world by attaching emotions to the percepts, but rather because the holistic mode of perception perceives the *inner* motion of the percept.

We have mentioned in this respect the example of the day-spring to which we may add the morning "breaks," revealing the inner dynamic of it. And now we are going to mention a whole province of perception in which we can perceive only moods, and that is the province of the auditory sense-modality. Our denotations for the scale of tones are all taken from other sense-modalities, thus we describe a tone consisting of very frequent vibrations by calling it high or bright or sharp or light. Let us again note: light refers on the one hand to the visual sense, on the other hand to the tactile sense-modality of pressure; to sharpness of touch; to brightness of vision; height moreover to the sense of equilibration. Similarly this applies to the tones of low frequency which we call correspondingly low, dark, or broad or heavy. Thus it appears that for the scale of tones we have no conceptual names with which to denote them. We have to apply names which

in other sense-modalities are used as concepts. It is because of this that we vary without care the denotations of high, bright, sharp or light, because, from the point of view of mood, it is all the same.

Why, we may ask, is the auditory sense-modality alone lacking in conceptual denotations of its own, whilst other sense-modalities have them; why have we to distinguish tones by moods, and why are the moods of the tones similar to respective sensations of other sense-modalities? As to the first point, the reason, why the experience of tones much resembles that of moods, lies in the fact that the sounds are not located like objects and are therefore not as rigid and dead as are things corporeal. They are much closer to the flux of events and therefore reveal much more easily the inner motion they harbour, just as the experience of a mood, being charged with emotion, is consummated in a process of flux. Where sound is concerned time is prior to space, whereas in vision and touch, space is prior to time. With regard to the other point, why tones are called by words taken from other sense-modalities, the answer is because all sense-organs are but the varying windows of the same mind. They look into different directions of the world which in its various constituents is composed of two all-embracing poles: light and matter. The various sense-modalities with their physical equipment are spread between them: at the one end the tactile sense, at the other the sense of light. The intimate interrelation of the senses on the one hand, the deep kinship between light and matter on the other hand, result in the scale of tones being suspended between light and darkness (which we can also call heaviness).

For, although visual light is on the conceptual plane, very different from the lightness of mass, the use of the same word indicates their close relation; for in the realm of moods there is no barrier to the application of one and the same character to different appearances. From the point of view of mood light is the opposite to heaviness, and it is indifferent whether heaviness manifests itself in the weightiness of matter or in the low tones of the scale; and again, for the mood of light it is indifferent whether it manifests itself in the medium of vision, in the material lightness of air (as highly dissolved matter) or in the high tones. And again, if somebody looks bright, he is gay and his expressive movements are centrifugally oriented, he tends to leap into the air; and if, on the contrary, he looks sombre, his expressive movements are centripetally oriented, and are heavy.

Again, because of the close affinity between the visual and the auditory senses, we speak in the realm of the tones of tone-colours; in the realm of vision of colour-tones. Thus our conclusion is: in the realm of moods the different senses are united by one and the same psyche, whose different openings they are; though in the realm of things and concepts the different sense-modalities

are non-exchangeable, just as the sense-data they render are entirely distinct, so that the brightness of a smile, the brightness of a major chord, and the brightness of a glittering metal piece are not comparable.

Having pointed out the two different modes of perception, our account would be incomplete if we failed to assess the different role which consciousness plays in either case. It is generally, and I think, rightly held that artistic creativeness, intuition and the whole province, of what is called, extra-sensory perception, are linked with the unconscious. Although the abilities, just enumerated, are different from each other, they have it in common that they do not engage the discerning aspect of our mind, which is the prerogative of our intellect, but that on the contrary, they may awaken, when the sundering blade of deliberate attention is about to slumber. Now consciousness is closely bound to the analytical function of the mind, on account of which we are aware of increased conscious effort, when we deliberately direct our attention to an object. For deliberate attention is always discerning, severing, dividing; hence it is called forth in every scientific enterprise, since investigation by measurement depends on accurate delineation and exact distinction. Now the reverse is true of the performance of beholding. We remember that beholding consisted of participation in moods, and in order to do so, it is required that the beholder himself experiences these moods, which are, of course, not moods of his own state of mind, but those in which he has participated. Whilst taking part in these moods, it is obvious that a state of emotion is required, aptly called 'being moved,' and that is why beholding is so essential an ingredient in poetry and art. At the same time, it is far removed from the attitude of detached observation with its aloof and analytic grasp; rather is it an inclination of letting happen, of getting immersed in the radiation of essences. Whilst discerning observation subdues any experience of mood and inner motion and succeeds the better, the stiller and more shackled any inner movement remains, the capacity to behold unfolds the more, and the less inhibited is the experience of flux and transformation. That is why we find that beholding is linked with unconscious, unifying experience, whereas discerning perception is tied to consciousness. It is therefore, not difficult to understand why paranormal faculties are linked not with the conscious but with the unconscious state of mind.

ACUPUNCTURE-POINTS AND MAP-DOWSING

A lecture delivered to the Society on November 18th, 1959

BY DENIS LAWSON-WOOD

Dowsing, radiesthesia and radionics have been described as "borderline" sciences. Personally I prefer to describe these fields of activity and research using the poetic words of Buckminster Fuller: "The beckoning zones of tonal twilight,"* for it seems to me that somehow we do feel ourselves to be beckoned into these zones of experience. To-day I shall be talking about a field which if not "of tonal twilight" is to me alluring and beckons irresistibly. I refer to an ancient system of healing from the Far East which has been practised for at least five thousand years, and, according to some authorities the system dates right back to the Stone Age; yet this system is almost unknown to English-speaking people. It is called Acupuncture.

Acupuncture simply means "pricking with a sharp point." The instruments used are gold, silver or steel needles, that is if one is going to "puncture" at points on the skin. I have a small set of these needles with me which you can look at more closely at the end of this talk; but do not test their sharpness, please, especially on anyone else. I can assure you that they are sharp.

A B.B.C. commentator has referred to Acupuncture as "a barbarous method," and he seemed inclined to ridicule the whole system. The *Daily Mail* doctor, on the other hand, wrote† what seemed to me to be a sympathetic and open-minded article on what he called "Cure by pin-prick."

As far as I know no book on Acupuncture has been published in this country since the appearance in 1683 of a brief treatise in Latin by Dr. Ten Rhyne: so my own book will be the first to be published in the English language.‡

During the last fifty years Acupuncture has become widely known and practised on the Continent, and is looked upon as "orthodox and respectable." Much of the success of Acupuncture is due to the painstaking researches of Doctor Roger de la Fuye, whose treatise is a standard work.§ To this present day, however, there is still no completely adequate or comprehensive scientific theory to explain why Acupuncture works. This also applies to Dowsing. There is thus a vast field open to research workers

* *A Comprehensive Anticipatory Science of Design*, by R. Buckminster Fuller.

† *Daily Mail*, May 26th, 1959.

‡ *A Chinese System of Healing*, Health Science Press, 1959.

§ *Traité d'Acupuncture*, Dr. Roger de la Fuye, Librairie le François, 1956, in two volumes.

who are able to orient their thinking in line with the most up-to-date scientific thought, and who are ready to delve into new theories as they come along.*

In order to grasp the philosophical notions and scientific theory upon which Acupuncture is based one does not need to study the Chinese language, nor even read translations of Chinese philosophical writings of antiquity. It is possible to acquire and cultivate the necessary habitual orientation by the study of one or more of the excellent and simple text books published during the last twenty years on modern thinking method.†

The most advanced methods of current scientific thinking seem to me to indicate a trend *closely allied* to the formulations of FOU-HI (circa 2950 B.C.),‡ and to those of HERACLITUS the Ionian philosopher (540-475 B.C.).

Heraclitus observed the fundamental fact that everywhere in nature everything changes incessantly: everything both is and is not at one and the same time: Harmony and unity consist in diversity and multiplicity. The sole actuality is an eternal flux and change; all phenomena are in a state of continuous transition from non-existence to existence and from existence to non-existence. He talks of *two forces* working in all things; a force that moves them on the upward path to "fire," and an opposite force that moves them on the downward path to "earth." All existence, he declares, whatever its state or form, is the result of dynamic balancing of these opposing forces; and nature, as a whole, represents an eternal oscillation between them.

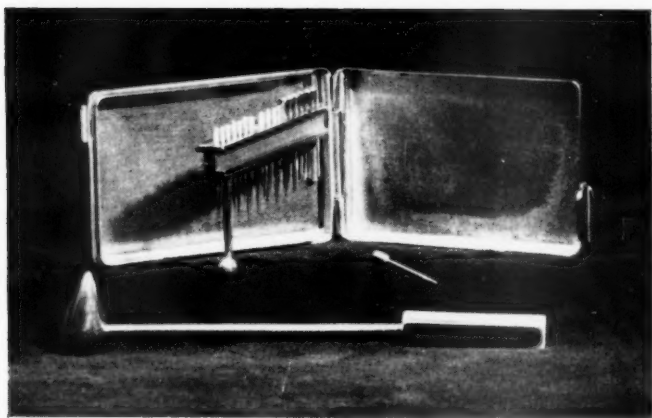
Western culture has waited until this XXth century A.D. for the development of that principle of relativity arrived at by Heraclitus 2,500 years before Einstein—a principle which was known in the Far East to FOU-HI yet another 2,500 years before Heraclitus.

FOU-HI was a tireless observer of nature who arrived at the conclusion that the fundamental phenomenon was *Rhythmic Change*, a Coming-and-Going. He observed that everything evolves; that is to say, is in a state of continuous change; all things and happenings are linked, dependent and inter-dependent; all existence is a manifestation of the interplay of *two forces*, YANG and YIN.

* e.g., *Physics of the Primary State of Matter*, C. W. Davson. Bernard Duranton's *Qualitative Theory* (Articles in *Pendulum*).

† e.g., (i) *Explorations in Awareness*, J. Samuel Bois, Harper 1957. (ii) *Language Habits in Human Affairs*, Irving J. Lee, Harper 1941. (iii) *Your Most Enchanted Listener*, Wendell Johnson, Harper 1957. (iv) And, specially recommended though more difficult, *Lectures on Electro-Colloidal Structures*, M. Swanson, General Semantics Monograph IV 1959.

‡ *Principe Unique de la Philosophie et de la Science d'Extrême-Orient*, N. Sakurazawa (Vrin, 1958).



Case of Chinese Acupuncture Needles: needles two centimetres long: and a Moxa Hammer



Pulses on the **RIGHT** wrist are felt with the fingers of the **RIGHT** hand: Pulses on the **LEFT**, with the fingers of the **LEFT** hand

Positions for feeling the
FOURTEEN CHINESE RADIAL PULSES



<i>Left hand</i>		<i>Position</i>	<i>Right hand</i>	
II	Small Intestine (s)	1	{ X	Large Intestine (s)
I	Heart (d)		{ IX	Lungs (d)
VII	Gall Bladder (s)	2	{ XI	Stomach (s)
VIII	Liver (d)		{ XII	{ Pancreas (m) Spleen (d)
III	Bladder (s)	3	{ VI	Three-Heater (s)
IV	Kidneys (d)		{ V	{ Circulation (m) Sexfield (d)

(s)=superficial, (m)=middle, (d)=deep

YANG represents the positive force of Fulness : it is compressive, cohesive, centripetal, attracting, constrictive, implosive, solidifying.

YIN represents the negative force which functions as the dilating, repelling, centrifugal, expansive, explosive, dispersing polarity.

These two forces, YANG and YIN, represent the two poles of a Unitary Force, and the space-time world represents the result of polarisation of the Unitary Force and the perpetual interplay of these two polarities weaving and inter-weaving in complexities of infinitely diverse patternings. The Origin of all that exists is Pure Abstract Unitary Principle Static : existence is Polarisation without beginning and without end, hence "creation" is continuous (dynamic embodiment).

Nothing is neutral. Nothing is *wholly* YANG, nor *wholly* YIN, but only *relatively* so. Every Being, Thing or Circumstance represents YANG-YIN interplay.

In health the Vital bi-polar Force flows smoothly and freely throughout the organism. All sickness, slight or serious, is but a manifestation of a *disturbed* YANG-YIN equilibrium : all healing art, therefore, is directed towards the restoration of normal YANG-YIN balance.

To the Far-Eastern healing practitioner the art lies not in the treatment of diseases once they have become manifested externally in more or less distressing symptoms, but in *foreseeing* the probable long-term consequences of present YANG-YIN imbalance if left untreated.

The Chinese practitioner anticipates and treats a disease *before* it happens ; thus preventing it from ever happening. This seems also to be the aim of "radionic" diagnosis and treatment. This does not mean to say, of course, that he is any less able than his Western colleague to deal with diseases, sicknesses, and derangements that do become manifested ; for, obviously, there is always the possibility of unforeseen emergencies such as accident, epidemic and so on.

This point I should like to emphasise : One should not look upon Acupuncture as a panacea ; it should be used with discrimination and, where it appears expedient to do so, in conjunction with other methods.

Acupuncture-point therapy is based on the hypothesis that the vital-bipolar force called TSRI circulates rhythmically throughout the organism and permeates every cell in the body. The main flow is in well-known paths *traceable on the skin*. The path or circuit is divided into twelve lines or meridians known as Organ Meridians, and four pairs of Vessel meridians (these last we shall not be considering to-day). Each of the twelve Organ Meridians (cutaneous lines) is intimately linked to one of the twelve internal organs. The twelve organs recognised in Chinese medicine are not quite those recognised in Western medicine. Any YANG-YIN

imbalance, excess or deficiency, obstructed flow or leakage threatening to derange an organ (or which has actually caused a derangement) is *cutaneously detectable and treatable at certain well-established points*.

There are 787 *known* points on the Meridians, and, in addition to these, a great number of special points not on the Meridians.

Treatment at points can be either "in tonification" or "in sedation (dispersion)." If there is not enough activity or tone the condition is said to be YIN, and stimulation or tonification is required. If there is too much activity or hypertonicity the condition is said to be YANG, and sedative or dispersion action must be taken to restore balance. The cutaneous point selected for treatment may be apparently far removed from the location of the organ and site where the disturbance is felt. For example :

A woman fell down and broke her wrist. The fracture did not begin to knit together within the usual number of days. She asked for a suitable "Chinese point" to be recommended. Examination and palpation indicated that her condition was YIN, and tonification was needed on the Bladder Meridian at the 11th point (TA-TCHROU) which is placed bilaterally between the transverse processes of the 1st and 2nd dorsal vertebrae. This, as you will appreciate, is seemingly far removed from both wrist and bladder !

Within an hour, or thereabouts, of the first treatment at that point the injured person said that she felt a sudden change take place in her wrist ; she said it was as if something had " come to life in the bones." From that moment on the healing was very rapid.

Another example. A man had been in bed for two days : his main symptoms being distended abdomen (tight as a drum), nausea, headache, vomiting, excessive thirst. After suitable examination it appeared that his condition was YANG—that is to say, there was excess activity. Five points were selected on which to work. Three points on the centre line of the lower abdomen, called CHOE-FENN, TSRI-RAE and TSIU-KOANN. Then a bilateral point on the wrists, TRONG-LI, at which point both heart and small intestine were treated. The last point chosen was on the feet, called KONG-SOUN, at which point spleen, pancreas and the stomach can be treated. He was up and about the next morning in the usual way after what he described as one of the best night's sleep he remembers.

How does the Chinese practitioner assess the patient's condition : whether it is YANG or YIN ?

There are several ways. A routine examination and questioning may appear very similar (superficially) to traditional Western method. The Far-Eastern healer attaches great importance to the examination of the abdomen : he notes the tonicity of the abdominal musculature, any painful areas, shape, size, hardness.

fluidity and so on.* Diagnosis and treatment through the manipulation of the abdomen is by no means limited to China; the priest-doctors of Tibet have developed a highly specialised technique for what they refer to as "bloodless operation.†"

The Chinese Pulses, however, can be considered as *the* characteristic diagnostic method. Through feeling the pulses (note the plural) the practitioner assesses the condition of any organ or any part of the body, including even psychological states. The pulses technique has been developed over many centuries. I shall now attempt to describe it briefly: for, it seems to me, that it represents a method highly suitable for radiesthetic assessment (map-dowsing). The accompanying photograph, illustrating the positions, will serve as the dowser's "Pulses Map."

Many authorities consider that a working knowledge of the Chinese pulses is absolutely essential if one wishes to become an efficient practitioner; though others seem to feel that it is not essential for, they say, if the indications given by the pulses conflict with assessment arrived at by clinical examination, etc., the verdict of the pulses should be ignored.

Our own view is that the ability to take the Chinese pulses requires a great deal of experience combined with a high degree of natural sensitivity, intuition and faith. We do, nevertheless, feel that through the radial pulses, without necessarily using any other diagnostic technique, a patient's needs can adequately be assessed.

In Chinese medicine there are in all twenty-three recognised pulses; fourteen of these are on the radial artery at the wrist, nine are peripheral pulses. The nine peripheral pulses are simply alternative points at which nine of the "radial" pulses can be felt.

As will be seen from the illustration, there are three positions on each wrist. On the left wrist at each of these three positions, two pulses are distinguished, one superficial and one deep. On the right wrist at position One, two pulses are to be felt, a superficial and a deep: but at positions Two and Three the pulses are felt at three levels, superficial, middle and deep.

Left hand		Position	Right hand	
II	Small Intestine (s)	1.	{ X	Large Intestine (s)
I	Heart (d)		{ IX	Lungs (d)
VII	Gall Bladder (s)	2.	{ XI	Stomach (s)
VIII	Liver (d)		{ XII	{ Pancreas (m) Spleen (d)
III	Bladder (s)	3.	{ VI	Three-Heater (s)
IV	Kidneys (d)		{ V	{ Circulation (m) Sexfield (d)

(s)=superficial, (m)=middle, (d)=deep

* *Acupuncture et Médecine Chinoise vérifiée au Japon*, T. Nakayama, Paris 1934, ed. du Trianon.

† *Tibetische Medizinphilosophie*, P. Cyrill v Korvin-Krasinski, Origo Verlag, Zurich 1953.

The previous illustration shows how the fingers should be placed. Before taking the pulses the patient should be recumbent, relaxed and quiet for at least half an hour. Pulses on the right wrist are taken with the fingers of the right hand : pulses on the left wrist are taken with the fingers of the left hand.

The exact positions are found by first placing the middle finger on the middle of the apophysis of the radius, the first and ring fingers then fall naturally into the correct positions. The first finger will be in the small hollow on the proximal side of the apophysis ; and the ring finger at the base of the thumb, just proximal to the thenar eminence. The pulse is taken with the pad of the finger lightly rested in position for the superficial pulse ; and pressed heavily for the deep pulse, not so heavily, of course, as to crush the artery against the bone. On the right wrist where the pulse is taken at three levels, the pressure must be delicately adjusted to light, medium or heavy pressure.

The practitioner represents the state of the pulse by assigning a number from 0 to 8 : 4 represents Normal, 3-0 represents a YIN condition, 5-8 represents a YANG condition. Any departure from Normal (4) indicates that the organ associated with that pulse is deranged or troubled to some degree, and requires treatment either in *tonification* or *sedation*.

According to authorities like Dr. de la Fuye, a relatively little experience suffices to enable one to recognise a YIN or a YANG condition, but it takes a long experience to get a clear picture of the illness and to assess the *exact* points to be treated through feeling the subtleties of width, length, form, movement and placing of the pulse. Dr. de la Fuye, in a lecture given to students of Acupuncture and circulated to them in duplicated form, gives pulse diagnosis in considerable detail ; we hope this paper will one day be translated into English and made available over here.

Dr. Stiefvater simplifies pulse interpretation thus:—*

Small, thin, fine : Insufficiency.

Full and hard: Hypertension, Hyperfunction.

Soft and strong : Inflammation.

Small, hard and pointed : Spasticity, Contractures, usually an organ painful.

Overflowing and large : Excess, usually with inflammation and pain.

Very weak, scarcely perceptible : Energy depletion.

A medical radiesthetist, however, will certainly be able to make a beginning (if not carry on for quite a long time) with the photo-diagrams of the pulses, the map-dowsing chart which I

* *Akupunktur als Neuraltherapie*, Dr. Med. Erich W. Stiefvater (Karl F. Haug Verlag/Ulm: Donau).

have prepared, and my book detailing the sixty-four points on the meridians for treating the Psyche. Of these sixty-four points 54 are bilateral, thus bringing the total to 118 points (108+10).

There is a very useful way of *checking* whether the points selected for treatment have been correctly chosen.

If treatment at a particular point is appropriate, that point will tend to be more or less painful under digital pressure, or it may even be spontaneously painful, whereas on a healthy person such point is *not* normally painful.

Recently I had an excellent instance illustrating this. A friend wrote a despairing letter, saying that his wife was still putting on weight in spite of having tried over the last ten years literally dozens of different kinds of treatment. Her obesity increased. My friend wondered whether I could suggest anything to try. I knew that he was a keen homoeopathist; so I gave him a list of about twelve points at which obesity would be treated by Acupuncture, and their homoeopathic remedy equivalents, suggesting that he palpate each of these points, some of which would *probably* be painful under pressure. I told him, further, that he could either massage these points in a special way or himself prescribe remedies in potency guided by these indications. About four days later I had a letter back from him to the effect that he had tested all these points on his wife *and* on himself. On her 8 of the points were very painful under pressure: on him *not one* of them was painful, not even under fairly heavy digital pressure.

Those of you who are familiar with homoeopathic remedies in potency may be interested to hear that at least 300 Chinese Acupuncture points have already been found to correspond to one or another remedy in potency. The careful checking of Point and Potency remedy correspondencies has been carried out clinically over many years by Dr. de la Fuye.

On the Chart which I have designed there is included the "Trasi" clock; indicating the *optimum* hours between which to treat at any meridian. The hours shown are for Sedative action. If action is to be in Tonification the optimum time will be two hours later than the figures shown.

Points can be treated with needles, with moxas, or by massage. It also appears that the points can also be treated radionically. One doctor to whom I introduced the Acupuncture point therapy system is now using a well-known make of radionic treatment set to treat patients. I am not at liberty, however, to disclose how this doctor arrives at the corresponding "rates" for broadcast transmission.

Now for some illustrations.

1. If you are going to use the Map-Dowsing Chart with a witness (blood spot, sputum, etc.), and treat radionically. Assuming

you have no information to go on other than the Witness, the procedure would be as follows :—

- (i) Place specimen in Circle at top right hand corner.
- (ii) Test each pulse in turn, by map-dowsing, and find out whether it indicates YIN or YANG. Make a note of your finding by placing a coloured pin in the appropriate Meridian Number. If the condition is YIN use a green pin; if the condition is YANG use a red pin.
- (iii) Take each Meridian thus marked in turn and test each number on that meridian with a pin of the *opposite* colour; this will then indicate the point to be treated and the polarity.
- (iv) Test for polarity of *General Condition*, YIN or YANG.
- (v) Place the Witness on the Treatment Set plate of the polarity the patient *requires*. That is to say, if the condition is YANG, place Witness on the negative plate; if the condition is YIN, on the positive plate.
- (vi) Set the dials to the appropriate markings.
- (vii) Dowse for duration and number of treatments according to your usual method.

Example :—

- (a) General condition YIN
- (b) Heart Meridian YIN,
 requiring I.5 and I.7 tonification
 Small Intestine Meridian YANG,
 requiring II.3 sedative.
- (c) Number of treatments,
 One daily for three successive days.
- (d) Each treatment about 15 minutes.
- (e) Best time between 1 and 3 p.m.

Place Witness on Positive Plate, set dials at I.5, I.7, XI.3.

Illustration

2. For this illustration let us assume you are furnished with a reasonably detailed case history, you have made a clinical examination, and have now in front of you the following list.

Female, age about 47, complains of sudden attacks of sinusitis, copious watery discharge from the nose; has had such attacks as far back as she can remember. Small patches of eczema just behind the ears and on the back of the neck—also a long-standing complaint. Tendency to feel the cold, especially in hands and feet. Chilblains. Poor circulation.

Take these items in turn and see at what points they *can* be treated. We have kept the list short, and we shall consider only

the Organ-Meridians ; though, of course, there are very important points on the two Vessel Meridians PIII(i) and PIV(i).

- (a) Sinusitis, fluent, chronic, sudden onset of attacks
 - X.4 ton or sed
 - X.20 ton or sed (copious flow, however, indicates the likely choice will be sedative)
 - VI.3 ton
- (b) Eczema,
 - X.4 ton or sed
 - X.II ton
 - VI.5 ton or sed
 - III.54 ton
- (c) Cold in extremities.
 - III.23 ton
 - III.31 sed
- (d) Chilblains, and generally poor circulation,
 - V.9 ton
 - III.17 ton
 - XI.32 ton
- (e) At "change of life"
 - III.31 ton

Having made a note of all these points we take a look at the general picture, and we find that we have:—

On Meridian III four indications to tonify and One to sedate. One *never* acts on a meridian in both polarities at the same time, the treatments would be incompatible. We therefore delete III.31 sed, and make a note that this meridian requires tonification.

On Meridian V one indication to tonify (possibly).

On Meridian VI two indications to tonify, one to sedate. Let's delete the sedative, noting that this meridian might need tonification.

On Meridian XI one indication to tonify.

On Meridian X we come up against a difficulty, for there are four indications to tonify against three for sedation. We have already made our note that sedation will be the likely choice. How shall we decide what to do with this situation?

The obvious answer would be to take the pulse corresponding to the Large Intestine (X), Right hand, Position One, Superficial. If that pulse indicates a YANG condition the treatment will be YIN ; if it indicates a YIN condition, treatment will be YANG.

In this instance our choice will be influenced by the copious watery nature of the catarrhal discharge, we therefore decide on sedation. Delete the incompatibles.

If we are going to use needles for treatment, we do not want to turn our patient into a pin-cushion! All the points we now have indicated are bilateral, so twenty needles would be needed!

If we are going to massage at all these points we would have to settle down to perhaps an hour and a half's work. If the case is grave we might have to do this; we must use our judgement.

What was actually done in this case?

It was decided to deal with the Bladder and Large Intestine condition first; for, if this were successful, the circulation, three-heater system, and the stomach might well adjust themselves. So for *present* treatment we make our deletions accordingly.

Some practitioners prefer to reduce the number of points treated at any one time to as few as possible; as it is with prescribing remedies in potency.

On Meridian III, then, we will tonify at the principal toning point III.67, which Homoeopathically corresponds to Kali. Carb 3x-12c (de la Fuye).

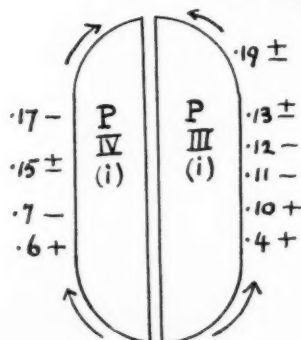
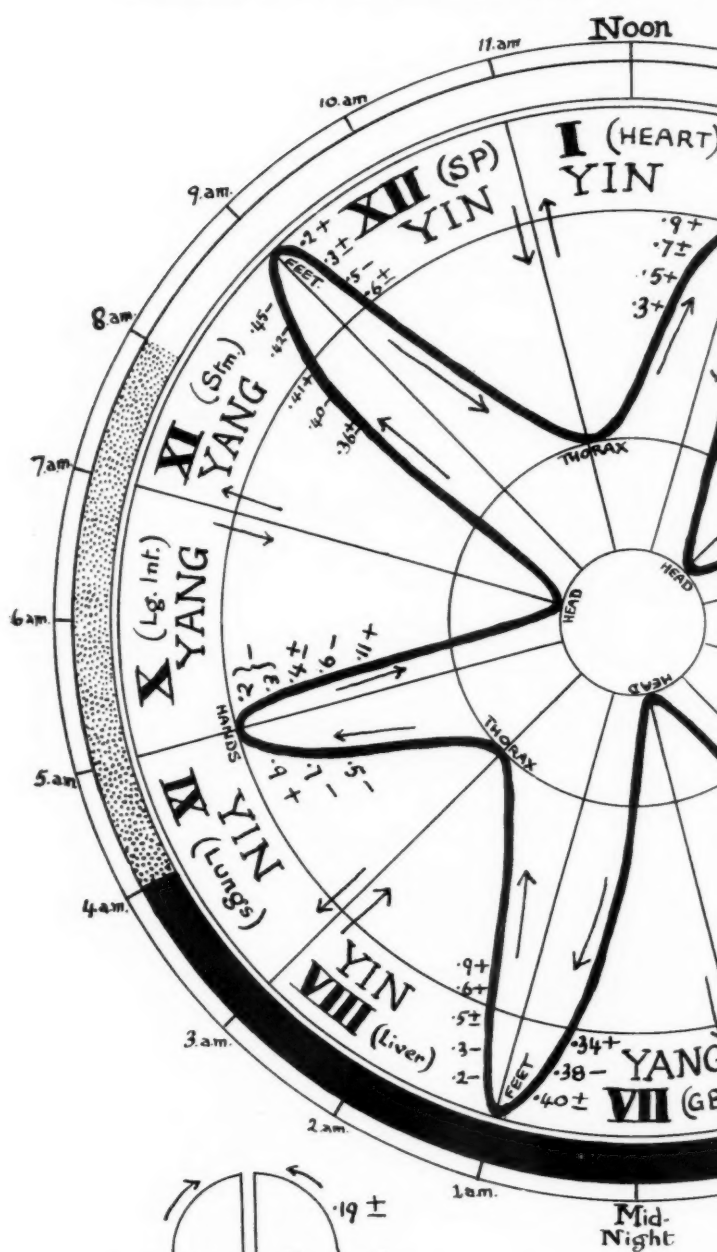
On Meridian X we select sedation at X.20, which corresponds Homoeopathically to Alumina 30 (de la Fuye).

Reference to Boericke's *Materia Medica* should confirm our choice.

I hope these few words of mine will stimulate you to enquire further, and to become interested in this age-old system of Acupuncture point therapy—the basic premises of which seem to me to be fundamental and simple, offering an indeed promising field of investigation, research and practice to those who are genuinely interested in the healthy evolution of mankind.

SCHEMATIC CHART OF THE TWELVE ORGAN-MERIDIANS & THE ALSO THE TSRI-CLOCK, AND THE FO

(Designed for Map-Dowsing Diagnosis and Refer

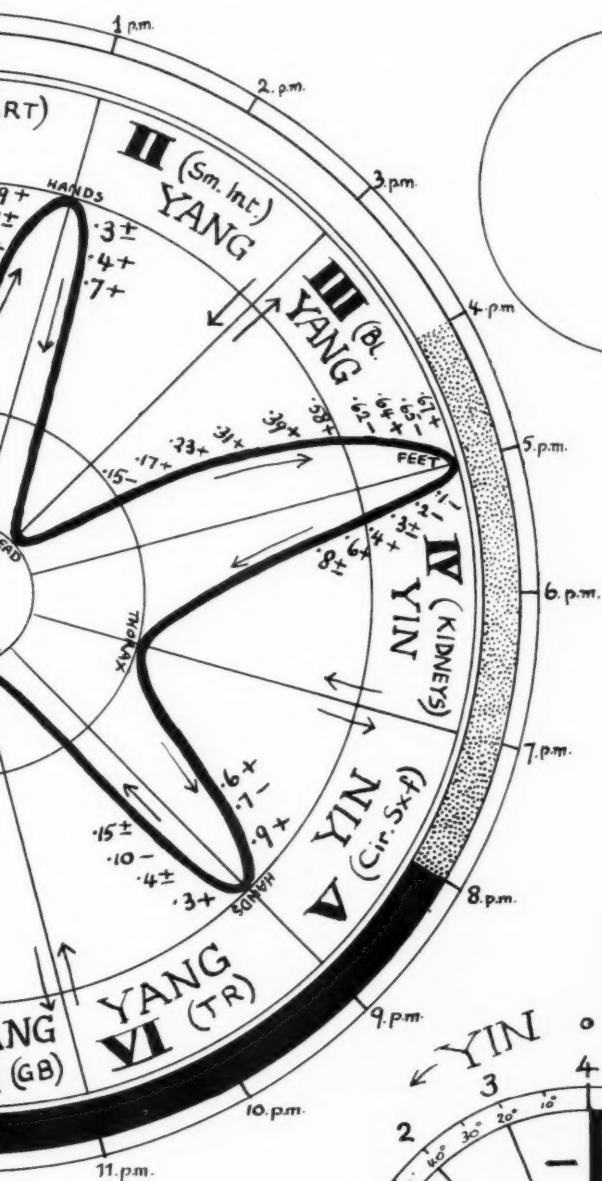


LEFT	Pos
II	1
I	2
VII	3
VIII	4
III	5
IV	6

THE "PSYCHISM-POINTS" ON THE THE TWO VESSEL-FUNCTION-MERIDIANS: FOURTEEN CHINESE RADIAL PULSES.

(Reference.)

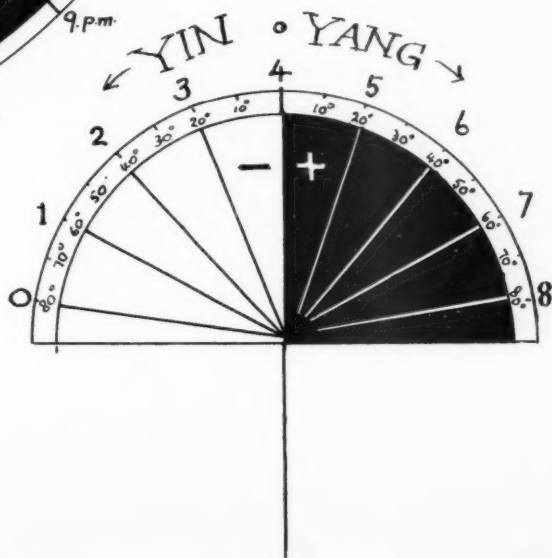
(Denis Lawson-Wood, 1959)



少所見多所怪

POSITION RIGHT

- 1.
2. { Pan Spl
3. { Cir Sx





GEOTHERMIC STEAM

A NEW NATURAL RESOURCE WORTH FINDING

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

A mile away we could see the steam wells tossing their huge white pillars into the sky. We could smell hot sulphur, too—and hear a deep-throated roar. All this burst upon us suddenly as we wound a twisting course down a steep mountain road. We were going to “The Geysers!”

It was mid-morning late in March, 1959. Rain slanted slowly across most of northern California. Many deciduous trees were showing new leaves. We had left the main highway at Healdsburg, turning toward a new and rugged country. In the *Journal* of March, 1959, Vol. XIV, 99, under “Steam and Treasure” I wrote of the dowsing possibilities for geothermic steam. In that article was mentioned an electric generating facility making use of such steam in New Zealand. Now, we were on our way to see another such arrangement. It would use like steam in northern California, U.S.A.—the only plant of its kind in this country at present.

There are no actual geysers at The Geysers! But there are many steam wells which roar huge volumes of steam into the canyon air at about 150 pounds per square inch pressure at the nozzle. Some of these wells have been blowing for more than thirty years! A tiny amount of this steam has been used to generate electricity for a long time. At present a little vertical donkey engine coughs and knocks as it pounds away hour after hour, day after day. This engine is belted to a small generator and makes current for the few remaining resort buildings below the wells. But one day, not far away, the bellow of the big wells will be gone. Instead, visitors will only hear the whine of a giant turbine and generator as they feed electricity into the far-flung system of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The written history of The Geysers goes back well over 100 years. Probably its boiling waters from hot springs, fumaroles and steam vents were known to the region's Indians much longer. The relaxing and medicinal properties of the steam and water have been enjoyed by many men for this spot has been a resort and spa of repute half a century. It can boast of international personages too. These include Mark Twain, General U. S. Grant, Horace Greeley, J. P. Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Garibaldi and Edward the VII of England!

The old resort buildings suffered a disastrous fire not long ago. They have not been rebuilt. Some smaller buildings have recently been constructed for limited use. Probably, when the electrical generating facility is in full operation it will be a further attraction. Perhaps then, this spot will again become of interest tourist-wise.

The place "The Geysers" is located in the northern corner of Sonoma County, California, at about 1,450 feet elevation. In reality, there are a series of hot springs in two short tributary canyons on the north side of rugged Big Sulphur Creek canyon. Big Sulphur Creek was once called "Pluton River." There is another similar, but much smaller area, known as Little Geysers, about three miles above The Geysers location on the same creek.

The innate ebullition of many of the springs deposits sulphur, iron sulphide, epsomite and other like minerals continually upon adjacent rocks. Some of the hot springs have been named. "White Sulphur" spring is 68 degrees F., "Hot Sulphur" is 100 degrees F., "Hot Iron," 130 degrees F., and "Hot Magnesia," 143 degrees F. "Steam Boat Geyser" is a small natural steam vent which was piped to the resort's bath houses and it is 212 degrees F.

These waters contain sulphates, carbonates, silicates and borates of potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and aluminium. The gases and steam have shown radioactivity. Dowsers interested in searching for this type of activity might also welcome knowing that the rocks in the immediate area of The Geysers consist of broken and much altered sandstone and shale with cherts, schist and associated bodies of serpentine. Further, in several places close by there is association between the above and the genesis of quicksilver ores. Many years ago considerable study on the part of standard geologists was made in this region with an eye to a possible interrelationship explanation between the hot springs, the steam and the quick-silver ores. In very recent times, those interested primarily in the development of the steam for power purposes, have made further studies geologically. As yet these studies are not available for general public perusal, but it can be guessed that from obtained data, plus ideas elsewhere garnered, several other locations in various parts of the U.S. have been test-drilled and more geothermic steam sites found. This exploration work has been carried on by The Magma Power Company of Los Angeles.

In addition to the huge amounts of water vapour emitted from The Geysers wells are several non-condensable gases. Percentage-wise, by volume, these gases are, CO_2 , carbon dioxide, slightly over 69%; methane, CH_4 , is nearly 12%; free hydrogen, H, is close to 13%; nitrogen, N, and argon, A, make up more than 1½%, while hydrogen sulphide, H_2S , accounts for almost 3%. Ammonia, NH_3 , shows slightly more than 1½%.

The variety of these vapours might indicate the depth from which the gases originate. The amount of free hydrogen, 13%, when considered in conjunction with the quantities of H_2S , HN_3 and CH_4 , makes interesting speculation as to the magmatic origin of the vapour water volume. Free oxygen, O, amounts to only about .2% (two tenths) of one per cent. ! While dowsers are not

gas chemists, this information cannot hinder their attempts to locate geothermic steam.

Naturally, we are interested in learning if possible, from where such large volumes of steam may come. How are they generated—particularly *where* does sufficient water vapour originate? At once two schools of thought present themselves. The first—the regular orthodox line of thought—that the water is earth-surface water which has found its way to the hotter core areas of the globe. Second—that the water is vapour resulting from gases formed and released by the natural cooling of the magmas at the earth's core. The first line of thought makes the water of these springs and steams, old water—hydrologic cycle water—water made essentially millions of years ago from the cooling of the earth's *surface*. The second line of thought makes this water *new* water, primary, magmatic or juvenile water—water being constantly *made now* as the earth's centre core steadily cools.

Primary water is not a new subject to *Journal* readers. Recalling my article in *Radio-Perception*, December, 1953, Vol. XI, 82, "Primary Water," we learned something of the work of Mr. Stephen Riess and his ideas of how water wells he finds in granite, result from the cooling magmatic gases. If there is anything in a name, then we would have to conclude The Magma Power Company had interests along lines somewhat like those of Mr. Riess!

The presence of radioactivity in the well gases might be pointed to as a substantial wedge holding the block of standard geological thinking. On the other hand, in addition to the huge amount of water vapour the wells emit, as we have seen, a substantial volume of free hydrogen is also present, but the amount of free oxygen is very scant. Could this indicate a long passage through which union of hydrogen and oxygen was possible? It might be recalled that Mr. Riess has reason to believe only about 15% of the primary water made is mineral free enough to be domestically interesting to man—that the other 85% is so highly mineralised as to be of small use domestically. The water and the gases at The Geysers carry heavy mineralisation. However, I make no attempt to argue for or against either view. Rather, it is my purpose to acquaint dowsers with that which I hope will be interesting to them. I am especially anxious to present unusual material which may broaden the activities of dowsing. I carry no chip on my shoulder—neither inside or outside my coat!

In 1920, John D. Grant leased The Geysers property. After making improvements in bath houses and hotel, he conceived the idea of using the steam for generating electric power. In the summer of 1921 Grant drilled his first steam well. This bore was never finished because its casing collapsed.

A second well, called No. 1, was sunk, with a 12in. casing for 105 feet. Next, an 8in. casing was dropped to 188 feet. After this the hole was drilled to 204 feet without casing. Here the

drill broke into a crevice where such an unexpected pressure developed that drilling had to be suspended.

At this juncture a steam gauge showed 60 pounds pressure on an 8 in. opening! A temperature of 530 degrees F. was recorded over an extended time.

These developments led to the organisation of the Geyser Development Co., and considerable acreage was purchased adjoining the drill site in both directions. Additional prospecting showed the heat-belt to be some six miles long and five distinct drill-locations were indicated. About 3,200 acres of land are presently under a 99-year lease to the Magma Power Co. This lease is renewable nine times. The site is about 95 miles north of San Francisco, California, which is well within efficient transmission range for high-tension electric currents. While geothermic steam electric plants are now in operation in Larderello, Italy, and New Zealand, the P.G. & E. unit will be the first, and only, *privately financed* plant in the world.

Over the world there are many known geothermal sites. Most such sites are in remote sections, far from large centres of population where quantities of electricity are needed and used. At present the top efficient transmission distance for high-tension current is about 350 miles. This short distance precludes many large thermal sites' use, unless further research is carried on toward understanding and possible use of "stationary waves" as originally begun by Nikola Tesla from 1898 to 1906 in Colorado. If Tesla's system of wireless power transmission, or one equivalent, can be perfected, all geothermal sites, all over the world, will be available power potential to mankind. It would appear then, that we are as likely to obtain as much power supply from under the surface of the earth as we are from the space above it! It has always seemed strange to me that man was so much more interested in that which lay 1,000 miles above his head than that which lay 10 miles beneath his feet!

Well No. 2 on The Geysers property was begun October 17th, 1922. It was completed to a depth of 320 feet on July 20th, 1923. Well No. 3 was begun the summer of 1924 and was down 150 feet when stopped.

After a series of extensive tests, wells Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were drilled. A geological reconnaissance was made by L. C. Decius. It summed his findings up in this manner.

Sulphur Creek is a major fault extending for many miles southwestward. The reason for the existence of the fumeroles and hot springs at The Geysers is conceived to be a weakened fractured zone or fault through which both magmatic and meteoric waters find their way to the surface. The magmatic water comes from the earth's centrosphere, the meteoric or earth's surface waters, from a maximum depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to which they may possibly have percolated. The fumeroles have their heat origins

in the molten mass of the earth's magmas, the heat being transferred to the crustal zones by steam and other vapours escaping through the fractured fault zone. There appears no good reason to expect the cessation of the magmatic gases escape. Conservative opinion seems to hold the deeper the bore of the wells, the hotter the steam, the greater its volume and the drier its quality.

This opinion appears valid as wells drilled in 1957, to a depth of 523 and 1,404 feet have yielded better quality steam.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Co. will complete a 12,500 KVA electric generating facility at The Geysers site. Room will be provided in the initial building for additional units as future experience dictates. This plant is designed to incorporate full automatic operational features that will not require constant personal attendance. Should an operating condition develop which will endanger the unit, it will shut down, and an alarm signal will be sent to a not-too-distant attended sub-station. This arrangement will also allow the unit to be started and stopped by remote control. Such features have been extensively tested and used in hydro-electric units and have been proved reliable over many years.

After the violent earthquakes in the U.S. Northwest this past summer hot springs in Yellowstone National Park became cold springs and cold springs became hot ones! Many of the geysers there changed their rhythms of explosion—and volume—though none is reported as having ceased altogether. Some of these are now returning to their original status, and it is believed most will eventually do so. It has been often noted that springs change their volume, both more or less, after severe earth shocks. This again seems to point toward the earth's crust *not* being a *solid* mass!

Is it reasonable to wonder just how much geothermic steam can really amount to power-wise? What are the chances it may contribute substantially toward relieving man's growing power shortage? Has atomic power possibility already ruled out this babe of earth? Fossil fuels, while growing less abundant, are still far from depleted. The world has much water power yet undeveloped. Solar energy holds much promise as a source of new energy. Is geothermal power but a toy?

From work already done and results obtained it would seem fairly certain steam of geothermic origin is *not* a toy! Indications appear to point toward many sites not generally supposed to exist! There is also a distinct possibility geothermic steam can be *made* by pumping water from the surface down to where proper magmatic conditions are present, and then using the steam thus generated! As fatter power sources grow leaner, those which appear lean now will become fatter in proportion. All in all, prospecting for earth-steam sources—and places where earth-steam may be made—seems likely to become a quest worthy of any dowser's efforts. But again, who knows?

A SUGGESTED EXPLANATION?

BY COLONEL K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.

I would like to make it quite clear at the beginning that the following ideas are only my own and will probably be unacceptable to many. I am sure that other practising dowzers have thought a great deal on this intriguing subject and that much useful research could be done if only experienced dowzers would record facts during their work and experiments, and permit such records to be investigated and compared.

In order to follow out the full sequence of the dowsing phenomenon it is essential to start by examining the final result, when the dowser obtains an indication which he interprets as showing that he has found that for which he has been searching.

Leaving out for the moment the very few super-sensitive dowzers who can dispense with any of the usual dowsing "instruments," every dowser uses one or more of his five senses to note the movements of some type of indicating instrument held by him in one or both hands. A careful examination of a dowser when he is working will show that all the usual dowsing instruments are merely exaggerators of very small muscular movements by the dowser. To give examples, the traditional "V" twig is held in such a way that the end moves through a wide arc when the forearm muscles are very slightly contracted or extended. Similarly the pendulum builds up a swing though a succession of very small hand movements, and the Abrams rubber pad appears to "stick" when the muscular pressure is slightly increased. All these effects can be obtained by conscious muscular effort, but the true dowsing indication appears to be a completely involuntary or reflex movement. This has led many dowzers to think that it is the instrument which is being moved by some outside force, and to seek, therefore, for some purely physical explanation of dowsing.

Muscular movement of any kind can only occur when the appropriate nerve message arrives via the motor nerves from the brain. This in turn may have received the impulse to act from the sensory nerve system or from the mind (i.e., thought) of the person. Most reflex muscular movements appear to be intuitional or the result of past experience, e.g., the quick withdrawal of the hand if a hot surface is touched, or the blink of the eyelid at a sudden bright light. If there is a physical explanation of dowsing then it would seem that there must be some physical force, field, radiation or "x" which acts on the sensory nervous system of the dowser. This will be referred to again later.

It is interesting to note that the muscular movement can be obtained as an involuntary act on the part of someone, who does not appear to be in any way sensitive as a dowser, if such a person holds a "twig" and is lightly touched by a dowser when both are

moving together over a line which the dowser has already found to be the centre line of a subsoil flow. This would appear to show that a nerve impulse is being transmitted from the dowser to the muscles of the other, linked, person.

It is an unfortunate fact that the motor nerve message may be initiated as the result of wishful thinking, or inaccurate observation, on the part of the dowser. The former error can frequently be seen when a comparatively insensitive beginner is very anxious to be a "sensitive" and goes about getting a succession of unlikely, or even quite impossible, indications. The latter can occur when a sensitive, but careless, dowser thinks he has reached the point of a previous indication but is mistaken in his recollection. Usually further investigation discloses this type of mistake.

So far I have assumed that the eventual indication is the result of some form of sensitivity of the dowser's which enables him to locate (for the purposes of this article) underground flows of water. The interpretations of the indications into the practical measurements of position, depth and quantity are, to some extent, a different matter and do not affect the actual search. I do, however, state that there is sufficient evidence to show that qualified and experienced dowsers can and do locate underground flows with an accuracy far beyond mere chance and frequently against the findings of geologists and geophysicists.

Were this all, a fairly good case could be made out for a physical explanation with some form of radiation from the flow acting on the dowser when he is actually passing over the flow. This I will now attempt to show is a far too limited picture of dowsing and its possibilities, apart from the fact that so far no such radiation has been identified and no instrument has been made which, unless it is being operated by a dowser, will locate a flow.

It is now quite usual for an experienced dowser to cut down the physical effort of a survey by one of two methods. The first is for him to go to the site and, from any position near the area to be examined, to decide by simple directional tests in which direction he should walk to approach the line of an underground flow (or flows). As this distance from the flow may be almost unlimited, it is improbable that the dowser is picking up any physical radiation or emanation from the flow.

A further extension of such a pre-survey search is the use of a comparatively small-scale map of the area, however distant the area may be, and even if the area is quite unknown "on the ground" by the dowser. This has become such a general practice by experienced operators that it must be accepted as a sound means of starting a search, but, because of the scales involved, it cannot be used as a substitute for the accurate pegging of a well site on the ground if the project is to go beyond the survey.

My own experience of dowsing is that it does not require "concentration" in the ordinary sense of excluding other things from

one's thoughts, but rather a form of "receptivity" which may be induced by the formulation of the problem; usually by asking oneself the appropriate question, and the taking up of the instrument either on the ground or over a map. Once the right "drill" has been carried out, the receptivity remains until it is concluded by a conscious act, which usually includes the disconnection from the dowsing instrument. While in this receptive state the ordinary acts of selecting a route on which to walk, or an area on the map, talking to others present, etc., can be carried on without interfering with the survey. An example of this is that a passenger in a car can pick up indications as easily as if walking over a site.

I would like to point out that, were it not possible to "switch on and off" in this way, a sensitive dowser would be permanently exposed to the dowsing "influence" and, in some areas, would scarcely ever be free from receiving "indications." On the other hand, I believe that I am not exceptional among "sensitives" in that I am, after a short time, acutely uncomfortable if I stay on the line of any fair-sized flow, and I know from experience that it is impossible for me to sleep over one.

It will, I think, be clear that I find it impossible to accept a purely physical explanation of the dowser's ability. What can be done cannot be explained by physical emanations or radiations on any known system or wavelength.

I am forced, therefore, to look beyond the limitations of orthodox physics and the five senses. There appear to be two alternatives. Since answers can be obtained to questions about things which are not known to any living beings, it seems that a dowser is getting the answers from a source outside the restricted boundaries of our human, five-sensory existence. One possible explanation might be that the dowser is using the powers that mediums appear to use and be getting assistance from "discarnate entities." Since I, and most dowsers of my acquaintance, neither profess psychic powers nor appear to use processes similar to those essential to mediums, I think this theory can be dispensed with.

The other alternative seems to be a direct connection by the dowser's mind with some source of knowledge beyond all physical-existence limits. This theory can be made to fit the results which can be achieved, including reasons for their limitations. I envisage "sensitivity" as a means of opening a channel of communication by my mind with either a personal or general sub-conscious (or super-conscious) source of knowledge. I think that the "channel" for water is probably one which we may have possessed in times past as a "natural gift," and that it is therefore one which many people have to some degree, unknown usually to themselves, and which is only appreciated when an attempt is made to use it by dowsing.

I think it improbable that this "making available" of this channel is complete, even with the most sensitive natural dowsers,

without a great deal of effort, study and practice by the dowser. Also, I think that there are many other possible similar channels by which searches for minerals, lost objects and people, etc., etc., can be made, but I do not believe that proficiency in one type of search is followed automatically by an equal success in any other.

While there appear to be no limits to what can be found by dowsing methods, it seems clear that there are restrictions inherent in the mind (and so in the dowser himself) which may be impossible to overcome, but equally which may (with great effort) eventually give the desired results.

Whatever special line a dowser may seek to follow, water, minerals, missing people, or disease and treatment, none, I believe, will surely succeed unless he or she possesses sensitivity of mind, experience and confidence. With these I believe that the dowser should be able to find the answer to any problems of search within the limits of his experience and endeavour.

CLOUD DISSOLVING*

BY H. TOMLINSON, M.B., M.R.C.S.

This subject was brought to my notice some time ago through seeing a television broadcast. In this broadcast the commentator introduced an American gentleman whom the viewers saw making clouds disappear. The commentator was obviously very impressed with the demonstration. I do not remember that any explanation was offered as to the means whereby the effects occurred but I did resolve to try it out myself—for what one man can do, others can also. I found that I had no difficulty at all in doing just what had been demonstrated on television and the following is the technique I adopted.

It was first of all necessary to choose a suitable cloud. For obvious reasons the cloud must not be too large or too thick, for in that case it would have moved out of one's field of vision before the experiment could be completed, for the denser the cloud the longer the time necessary for disappearance. Also one

* In this connection see *The Power of the Mind*, by Rolf Alexander, M.D.

wants a small distinct cloud to operate on, for the disappearance of such a cloud will be certain and easily noticed. One chooses therefore a small thin cloud which would give, on a photographic film, an image of the size of a shilling or so. It should be an isolated little cloud—not liable to be superimposed on others. In my first attempts I always used prayer to effect my purpose. Looking intently at the selected cloud I kept repeating, mentally, the following words: "Please God, please make that cloud disappear, so that I can see nothing there."

After about one or two minutes there would come a change in the appearance of the cloud, in that the outlines of a face would appear. This face might be human, but very often it was the face of a dog. In the photograph marked number one, the face can be seen at the bottom of the circle. It is, I think, more dog-like than human—to me it seems a Pomeranian-type of dog. Two eyes, nose, mouth and long hair are visible. This photograph was not taken by me, nor was I operating on this particular cloud. I had taught a professional photographer the process. He had no difficulty in making clouds disappear. In fact, the process, like radiesthesia, lies within anyone's powers, as any reader of this article can easily prove for himself or herself.

This question of dogs is a little more complex than would be supposed. I lost a dog which had been my constant companion for many years, some time ago now. I have, of course, been conscious of his presence still with me at odd times, and his face is apt to turn up if there is the opportunity. For instance, in doing radiesthetic tests, it is my habit to moisten a piece of cotton wool in a patient's sample of urine, and then to place this sample on a glass sheet. Very very often, the piece of wool would take on the shape of my old dog's head, complete with eyes, nose, ears—this when I was not thinking of him, but merely of the patient. This has occurred so often that I now take it as a matter of course. I therefore was not surprised when I saw the red familiar face in the cloud. Sometimes other dog's faces appear—indeed all types of dogs materialise at times in this way. Only the other day a perfect reproduction of a spaniel viewed sideways appeared.

Least it should be thought that I have dogs "on the brain," I have in my consulting room a water colour painting made by a patient. This painting was done before he knew me, and is a type of painting done under control. The artist starts to paint a scene and then finds that the work is departing from his original idea. He sees the outline of a design other than the one he had in mind. He goes on to complete the painting and seems to me to remain ignorant of certain details in the finished canvas. On the painting in question is a perfect reproduction of a large dog which is easily picked out by people to whom I show the picture, but the artist was unaware of its presence. In fact, in most of the artist's

picture, heads of animals—dogs and cats—are common. Maybe the thought forms of such are more easily able to manifest themselves than human thought forms. I have never been able to think other than that the face of the man in the moon is not accidental, but has a meaning, and I shall be interested to see what face the “other side” shows! The significance, from a practical standpoint, of seeing a face in the cloud is that one knows for certain that that cloud will be very soon dissolved into invisibility. It is therefore the first change in the process.

In the photograph marked number two the face has almost gone. As it fades away one notices that the cloud appears to be agitated, certain parts of it become denser and appear as almost luminous points, whilst the rest of the cloud becomes thinner and less visible.

In photograph number two the cloud is considerably thinner and more dispersed.

The next stage is a further thinning out of the cloud, till only a certain number of luminous foci remain.

Photograph number three shows this stage almost perfectly. The eyes and mouth of the dog remain as luminous points and other parts of the cloud are the sites of other luminous points. In an active cloud, the points can sometimes be seen to move about as if there were a spiral whirlpool in the cloud and in a short time these luminous points fade away, and there is nothing there visible to myself or to anyone else standing by my side watching.

The whole process takes only a few minutes, and it can easily be learnt and performed by anyone. I have done certain investigations to try and elucidate its nature. One eye can be used alone—that does not make any difference. Nor does viewing the clouds through coloured glass, and I have tried all the colours. Neither does one's orientation in relation to the magnetic axis of the earth affect the result. The effect occurs in moonlight, but is then very much slower. I am therefore certain that sunlight is a necessary factor and, in fact, the brighter the sunlight, the more intense are the effects.

The paramount factor, however, is the “will.” Mere gazing, however intently, at a cloud, with the mind engaged in other trains of thought, results in no change. One's will must be exercised: the phenomenon is then one illustrating the effects of mind on matter.

Readers will be aware of the work of Professor J. B. Rhine in the U.S.A. His ten years' work found that mind can and does influence the fall of dice—in that, if the operator's “will” be in action, directed to the request that say, the face with six dots on it is to come uppermost, it will do so in a greater numerical ratio than mere chance would afford. The godparent of modern

Radiesthesia, Albert Abrams, wrote "Thought yields a force the presence of which can be exhibited by stomach dullness."

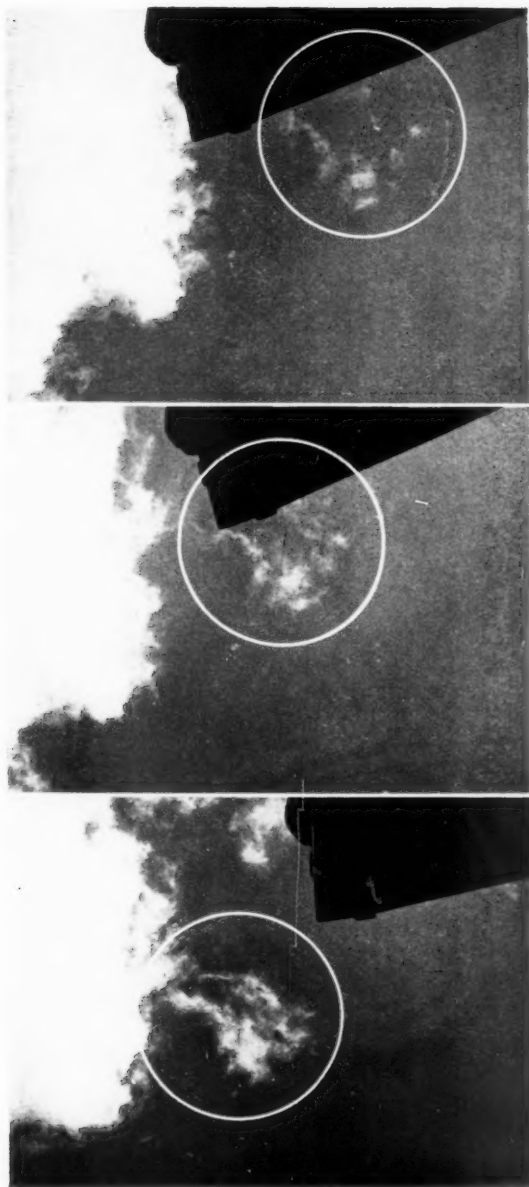
The power of the will, then, is the active motivating force in the process, but can the matter be further elucidated? A cloud is formed by the cooling of a mass of invisible water vapour in the atmosphere. When the temperature drops, minute droplets of water form, often on invisible dust particles. The aggregation of such drops forms the visible cloud. In physics, to make such a cloud disappear, all that is necessary is that its temperature should be raised. In the process I have described, it is logical to assume that the power of the will alters the physical state, in particular the temperature of the cloud concerned. There is no evidence that the water vapour comprising the cloud is destroyed. It merely becomes invisible because the temperature of the cloud is raised. But, so far as I know, a small cloud which has been made invisible, does not return as a cloud. In other words, the process which kept a particular mass of water vapour visible as a cloud in a particular area, is destroyed at that site. That which originally kept the water vapour visible in the form of droplets, is thus rendered ineffective. This could be caused by the effect of the will being able to keep the temperature at the particular site raised for some time. Another explanation could be that there is an actual miracle unexplainable by physical laws. It is possible that one is dealing with a dematerialisation of matter.

Just as matter originates from the non-physical, so also must it be able to return, back home to its spiritual abiding place.

The cosmos is made up of matter manifesting itself out of cosmic spiritual energy, and then, its work done, dispersing back into that form from which it derived.

Turning now to the question as to whether an appeal to the Godhead is necessary in cloud dispersal, I finally came to the conclusion that there is no need to "pray." I now use the plain request, or order—that a particular cloud be "willed"—or ordered to disappear. This, I think, is in line with similar experiments on plant growth. The will of the operator is the essential factor, not answer to prayer, as such. Nevertheless, one is dealing with cosmic forces. One's own will is an insignificant part of the will of the "Absolute"—and by virtue of that fact, the power of the "Absolute" is there at one's disposal.

And only in the absolute can the saying of Jesus be comprehended: "Ye shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible to you."

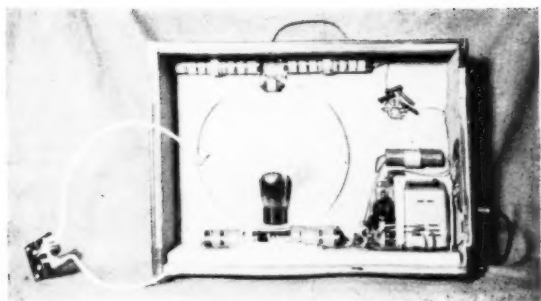


3

2

1

Dissolving a Cloud



The Frame Transmitter

WAVE BIOLOGY

BY EL. ENGINEER BALDUR MEYER*

Translated from an article in *Radio Service*, 149/150, May/June, 1956 and reproduced with the permission of the Editor and Author.

Our terrestrial surroundings are being affected in an increasing degree by a new form of energy transference, namely artificially created electromagnetic waves. This is the inevitable outcome of the claims of radio, television, the transmission of news and their application to medicine and industry, and the question is often discussed as to whether the numerous radiations exert any influence on the health of the community in general.

Before we approach the question of their biological effect, we must try to find out to what extent natural radiations are absorbed by human beings and animals without the help of artificial methods such as those provided by short-wave therapy which is rather in the nature of saturation by means of a high-frequency current than a genuine treatment by radiation.

On encountering a good conducting body, waves are for the most part reflected; they are absorbed by a conductor of medium conductivity, whilst an insulating body allows the waves to pass without loss of energy. The actual extent of penetration can be calculated from the formula:

$$\text{Depth of penetration in cm.} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{P \times L_e \times F}}$$

where P = magnetic permeability, in our case equal to unity

L_e = specific conductivity in absolute electromagnetic units

F = frequency in Hertz/secs.

This equation gives the depth of penetration as a function of frequency when we know the specific conductivity of the irradiated spot. As this quantity is different for every cubic cm. of the human body, we must assume an average if we wish to compare the depth of penetration of different waves. The specific resistance of blood in the human body amounts to about 200 ohms per cubic cm. and of muscle tissue about 2000 ohms. Assuming an average value of 1000 ohm/cm.³ we get a conductivity of $L_e = 10^{-12}$ in absolute electromagnetic units. Putting this value in the

* Previous articles by Baldur Meyer appeared in *B.S.D.J.* XI, 84, p. 305, and in XII, 88, p. 211.

equation we arrive at the following depths of penetration depending on frequency :

Frequency	Wavelength	Penetration in cm.
600 KH3	500	1300
6 Mega H ₃	50	410
60 "	5	130
600 "	.5	41
6000 "	.05	13
60000 "	.005	4.1
600000 "	.0005	1.3

We see therefore that waves of 50m., 500m. or more possess so high a power of penetration that they cannot be diffused into the various minute parts of the body through natural radiation. They pass through man without great loss and produce no effect.

Waves of metre, decimetre and centimetre lengths, however, hardly succeed in penetrating at all and are to some extent absorbed. Shorter waves have even less penetration, and light waves, as is well known, affect only the skin. The correctness of the assumed average resistance is naturally open to question, but even if a resistance four times as small or four times as great be assumed and the depths halved or doubled in consequence, the above table is still applicable. The metre, decimetre and centimetre waves form a biological optimum of the electromagnetic spectrum in regard to the capacity for absorption by the human tissue. Longer waves are less easily absorbed and shorter waves penetrate more deeply.

In medical practice, the usual intermittent treatment with wavelengths of a few centimetres by means of reflectors and with transmitters of about 100 watts, advertised as "Radiotherapy," is intended to heat the irradiated spot and is distinct from the infra-red treatment in that a greater depth of penetration is attained. As short period intensive treatment it does not fit into the framework of this discussion which is concerned with the biological effect of weaker fields during longer periods.

A thermal effect of the absorbed waves due to the small output is out of the question and the excellent effects on human beings and animals alike must be referred to other causes. The waves absorbed by living tissue induce in it weak alternating currents of ultra high frequency which in their passage through the liquids and membranes of the cells, as in electrolytic rectifiers, are partially rectified, due mainly to the better unidirectional conductivity of the nerves. The weak direct currents so caused overlie the body currents and produce a gradual disturbance of the organism.

Having considered theoretically the questions of absorption and biological convertibility caused by ultra short radiation on the human body, we must deal with the question of effective dosage. On a theoretical basis this is not easy to answer. The

continuous weak electric treatment by means of a very small current which was usual for a long time may give an indication. In this method a constant potential of 1.5 volts controlled by a resistance of several hundred kilo-ohms between two moist electrodes was applied daily and throughout the night. The resulting currents of several milliamperes overlaid the natural body currents causing a disturbance of the organism. In terms of energy this represents an output of several microwatts, which during a longer period increase that of the body. To produce a similar effect with free radiation the output must be greater in consequence of the low efficiency of the rectification on the body and nerve cells. Practical experience has shown that a UKW* frame-transmitter with a radiating coil of about 25cm. diameter, in an Esau control gear, with a wavelength of about 5m. and an output of 2 watts, with an output triode or pentode set in a triode frame, placed about 2m. away from the patient, attains the therapeutic effect of continuous treatment throughout the night, whilst larger outputs at shorter distances have an exciting effect and prevent sleep. One advantage of the weak treatment with waves instead of a current from a battery is the saving in leads and electrodes.

As the field strength is proportional to the output transmitted and inversely proportional to the square of the distance the biological range of a 10,000 watt UKW transmitter would be about 140m. and for a 50,000-watt transmitter, 300m. These figures, must be taken with reserve, as the spread of the above-mentioned radiating frame cannot be exactly compared with that of the antenna-dipole transmitter. Dr. Wüst in Munich with his dowsers has obtained reactions at greater distances and has made more accurate observations with respect to the radiesthetic effect of the UKW transmitter. Dowsers who have used my frame radiator for screening purposes have noted distances of over 10m., whilst my wave-homoeopathic therapy works at 2m. distance with an output of 2 watts.

This form of therapy which I have developed is carried on daily for several hours during the night or for several days continuously. The psychiatric clinic of Zurich University has tested two of my transmitters during several months and was able to detect a mild soporific effect with slightly nervous people and recommended the apparatus for the treatment of vegetative lack of digestive tone and nervous insomnia. Experiments were subsequently made with sick horses which, though exhibiting no special symptoms, avoided work and food and had been recommended for slaughter by the vet. A week's continuous treatment with a small moveable transmitter near the animals cured these maladies.

Amongst my numerous human patients two cases are noteworthy. One is that of inability to work during two years on account of chronic inflammation of the nerves which defied all

* UKW, ultra short wave.

the usual treatments with drugs, electrotherapy and patent remedies. A cure was effected by continuous treatment for 1000 hours day and night with homoeopathic wave therapy. An improvement was observed after several days and the chronic sleeplessness disappeared. Remarkable, too, is a case of intestinal haemorrhage accompanied by stricture of the bowels observed by X-rays. The patient was treated with a UKW small transmitter of several watts with a frame-transmitter permanently connected with the sick room. After fourteen days the patient was again able to work and now, after five years, the symptoms have not recurred.

Unlike the short period strong treatment with the UKW my homoeopathic wave treatment is not felt by most patients. Only dowsers form an exception as their reactions continue to occur when a UKW small transmitter is working at a distance of 10-20m. Dr. J. Wüst of the German Society of Dowsers has examined this phenomenon very thoroughly with the small transmitter and also in the field with the UKW large transmitter and has formed the opinion that the weak UKW field reduces the sensitivity of dowsers and this, to some extent, supports the narcotic effect.

Whilst the strong scattered fields of the ultra short wave diathermal apparatus, arising from the leads and electrodes often make the patient nervous, the scattered field of the small transmitter has a soothing effect. This depends much on the dosage which, for the short period weak treatment, must always be adjusted to suit the individual. By its nature it is not suited for the treatment of acute diseases, but is advisable for the relief of protracted chronic disorders and for gradual disturbances of the whole body.

Apart from these observations, deductions can be made on the electro-hygienic aspect. It is possible that by treatment with continuous weak radiation throughout a year in the growth stage of a human being, harmful effects may result, as the continuous use of medicines has also shown. The maintaining of a biological distance of about one kilometre between the UKW or television transmitters and occupied dwellings will, however, obviate this possibility.

Bibliography

- Wellenhomöopathie*, Baldur Meyer, Zurich.
Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt, 1947, Vol. 8, Verlag Orell Füssli AG.
Erdstrahlenabschirmung anders gesehen, Dr. J. Wüst, München, in *Zeitschrift für Radiästhesie*, 1952, Nr. 7/8, Herold-Verlag, München-Solln.

SOME ASPECTS OF DOWSING

BY H. O. BUSBY

Sensitivity to the dowsing reaction may be developed from even small beginnings. In my own case my first introduction to dowsing was in South Africa where I saw a man following a stream which fed two bores; he gave an accurate reading of the known capabilities of these particular bores. He used a willow fork. Naturally I tried the rod but got no result and I have never got any result with that method. A number of years later I saw a man using a wire angle rod. I tried this method but had no result at first. I noted the spot where it worked for this man and after a number of tries I had a slight reaction, and after persistent practice the reaction became certain. Later again a pendulum was found to work. From the location of water my experience extended into other fields.

I am not a true sensitive as I have never had any "feeling" of any kind. The action of the rod, in my case, appears to be due basically to mental perception which brings about some unconscious movement through cerebral activity. The form of ESP used must be directed as it is very selective. Thus if water is looked for, a mental image of the type sought is formed, for instance: a stream of water flowing through an underground channel composed of gravel, etc., a rising spring, water under pressure, magmatic water, still water in a bed of gravel or sand, etc. A direction given by the objective mind to the super-conscious mind such as "Where is ——— a stream or spring of such or such a yield?" usually brings about a movement of the rod giving a direction which is followed until the rod indicates that the site has been reached.

Very much the same procedure is followed when dowsing on a map by placing oneself, as it were, on the site to be examined. One can even do distant dowsing at full scale by going into any open area and mentally deciding that it represents the site on the map or plan, and working as though it were the true site. The mental direction is so selective that nothing under the area so used has any effect, as far as my experience goes. Those whose reactions are more of a muscular type, using a forked rod, motorscope, etc., may be more affected by something under the area so used as they appear to be more sensitive to actual physical forces and are not using ESP in the same way.

Many more people react to the angle rod than to the fork or motorscope. Mr. Budgett in his brochure relating his experiences when investigating dowsing said that he was unable to carry on until he heard of the angle rod which worked for him. He gave it as his opinion that 90% of people could use it.

There are various methods of getting the depth of the underground water. What is known as the Bishops' Rule works on the assumption that an underground stream sends out a form of radiation at an angle of 45 degrees. That a line may be found with a rod by walking out at right-angles to the supply, the distance from the supply to the line giving the depth.

Where the soil is more or less homogeneous above the supply the Rule may give fairly good results. But where there are rocks, or other anomalies, the results are not so good. Another method is to project oneself downwards as it were, by pre-determined units, and a rod action may take place when the depth is reached. Here again changes in the strata may give false images, the changes acting rather like a picture screen. Another downward projecting method is to go down by say 10 feet drops to a possible depth then question the rod, "Is the water above me?" If the answer is negative go deeper and try again. Using a very sensitive rod, aurameter or such, and a determination to be only affected by the true line, one may get better results with the Rule.

The perceptive faculty develops with use and surprising things may be done in many directions but practice is necessary, and if mistakes occur always try to find out why they did occur. Use the imagination in its true meaning of forming an image. It has been said that imagination is the base of all creation. "Imagination is creative. Reason creates nothing, its function is to test and prove what Imagination has created." Dr. Rhine in his book *Reach of the Mind* when discussing future possibilities of ESP said: "If ESP becomes subject to conscious control one may expect to see some astonishing applications. War plans and crafty designs in any part of the world may be revealed." Something of that sort had been done before that book was written. Henri Meier, of Luxembourg, in one of his articles said that he was accused by the Germans of reading Hitler's mind and handing knowledge thus obtained to the Allies, so they threatened to shoot him. The presence of submarines in certain waters was revealed, and they were dealt with. Clandestine radios used to communicate with the enemy were located and the users also dealt with.

Tracing the movements of people, tracking animals, tracing termites or white ants from their depredations to their home nest, have all been done.

One thing, "gold" has never been very successfully dowsed as it has the capacity of giving off "false images." Abbé Mermet said that these images had a way of multiplying themselves many times at certain times of the day and might even extend over more than a kilometre. One means of combating these "false images" is to put a small solenoid on the rod with a central attached lead to the rod itself.

Pierre Béasse in *Dowsing* said: "For a gold coin, an alloy, we find eleven images of gold, five of copper and three of silver."

NOTES AND NEWS

Major Blyth-Praeger writes: "I wonder if any other members have noticed any apparently immediate effects of nuclear explosives. It is too early yet, providing I am right at all, to go into any detail or theory, but I am becoming more and more convinced that there is a practically instantaneous effect and that people with histories of nervous trouble, sedative drugs or shock treatment are particularly susceptible to it.

"There is a further possibility that these effects are not a direct result of a nuclear explosion but of some increase or change in quality of sunspot activity, due to the explosion. Which idea is the more far-fetched I'm not certain but should welcome any practicable observations which may throw light on either. The ultra-violet and X-ray ranges of the spectrum (and possibly ultra-sonics) are at the moment under suspicion."

* * * *

In a letter of August 20th Miss Ouston (B.S.D.) writes: "I keep on with my experiments. One, recently, has been with the 'old wives theory' that potato is good for rheumatism. My feet were rheumaticky to an extent that made the pendulum react to 18—though what that means scientifically I can't guess. I tried the right foot first—thin slices of raw potato, renewed when they became hard and dry. When pendulum reaction was at 0—no rheumatism—I started on the left foot more methodically, and got that down from 18 to 0 in about a week, with a drop of 2 to 4 points per day. No doubt it will not be a permanent cure, but it has lasted a couple of months now and any time I again record 'rheumatism' I will rush for the spud. A friend, with a swollen finger that registered 'rheumatic gout'—she is arthritic—tried potato, and got the trouble down from 28 to 23 in two days—I don't know whether she has persisted."

* * * *

In a recent letter Mr. H. O. Bushy (B.S.D.) writes: "With regard to 'magmatic water' (see page 174 of the September Journal) very recently I visited a newcomer to our district who purchased a farm from a deceased estate. I know that the former owner had been badly let down by a driller a number of years ago. He had let the driller a contract to find water for him. 'No water, no pay,' but with no limit as to depth. Three thousand gallons per day were to be found. He went down more than 500 feet and got a trickle which just produced enough. I was able to show the new owner that he had many thousands of gallons per hour right near to his house and at about 50 feet depth; I also proved to him that he could become a dowser himself if he practised and followed directions. He is delighted and intends getting a bore or well put down as soon as possible. The deep bore mentioned was never used as it was too costly to raise the small amount of water from the depth."

An article in an Invercargill (New Zealand) paper records how a lady had predicted, using "such equipment as a compass, pendulum and a map" the area in Central Otago in which the crashed Auster aircraft carrying three Southland men was found. On having located the spot she rang up the police sergeant on duty. Fifteen hours later the Auster was found a by searching R.N.Z.A.F. Harvard within a short distance of the spot where the woman said it was. Chief Inspector Taylor said that the information had been received the day before the aircraft was found and that it was uncannily correct. It had been believed that the aircraft had crashed about 50 miles further south.

* * * *

The June number of *Country Fair* contains a long article by Reginald Ferry about the B.S.D., its origins, objects and activities. Mr. Burgoyne is mentioned in connection with the help he gives to the police in finding the bodies of missing people.

* * * *

The *Cape Times* of July 18th mentions in a short article that Mr. S. P. J. von Willigh, of Noorder Paarl, celebrated his 90th birthday on the previous day with a decision to put away his water divining rod for good as the strain has now become too much for him. In his prime "Oom Piet," as he is known, was the strongest man in Agter Paarl. In spite of his 90 years he can still put his right leg behind his head when sitting. At Pakhuisdam, where he farmed, he made wine. He never touched it himself nor has he ever smoked!

* * * *

The *Lincoln County News*, Stanford, Kentucky, of August 25th, had a long article about four oil wells, the sites for which were located by a Mr. Earl Pyle by dowsing methods. He uses a single brass-bound wire about half the size of a pencil and 40 inches long, with a cup at the end in which he places a piece of cloth saturated with crude oil. The best well produced 75 barrels daily, the four together about 100 gallons.

* * * *

According to an article in the *Daily Express* of October 10th a 60-year-old diviner, Mr. Lawrence Veale, using two 21in. chrome rods attempted to find, apparently without success, Lady Docker's stolen jewels supposed to have been thrown into the River Itchen.

* * * *

A short article in a leading Pakistani English newspaper of September 19th states that Mr. A. Josiah, an M.E.S. Engineer, read a paper before the 21st meeting of the Sanitary Engineers in which he described his method of dowsing and the sensations he experienced.

* * * *

REVIEWS

DAS RÄTSEL DER WÜNSCHELRUTE

By Johannes Walther

Herold Verlag K.G. München.

The author, who died in 1937, first published this book of 59 small pages in 1933. He was a renowned professor of geology and palaeontology as well as being a doctor of medicine.

A note on the book's re-publication was contributed by the late Dr. Franz Wetzel, who stated that "J. Walther's booklet must be reckoned among the classic imperishable master-works."

A further note on his life history mentions that as a geologist he contributed a work *The geology of Germany* which still counts among the standard works on the subject.

The book opens with a preface by the author, in which he mentions that, although he was at first doubtful of dowsing observations "it appeared to me that it would be an interesting exercise to determine by experiment whether the successes were accidental, or whether the rod was in fact capable of detecting water streams, and of determining the distribution of ores, salts and coals in the earth's crust."

Recognising that it was difficult to suppress all sources of error by observation of one skilled dowser, he took the opportunity offered to him by his position as a professor, in which he found many of his pupils able and willing to help him. These studies were brought to an end before he could finish them, as he had to go away to America; he published them, however, as he was requested by many of his friends to put them on record.

He writes under seven headings:—

- I The dowser in the field.
- II The geopathic stimuli.
- III The dowser's perception.
- IV Qualitative diagnosis.
- V The nature of the stimulating areas.
- VI The causes of geopathic stimuli.
- VII The problem of the rod as a biological question.

His amplification of these headings gives rise to much of interest, both in his opinions, and also in the experimental facts on which those opinions are based.

In the first section, for instance, is given a short description of observations made by a fellow-worker, on pulse, blood pressure, etc. He also gives his own observations on nervous and other effects and, briefly, a description of certain experiments carried out with his students in the neighbourhood of Halle. In this section he mentions (p. 15) that "I have during a number of years tested over 450 persons" and (p. 16) "It is often asserted that everyone is sensitive, or at least capable of learning to handle the rod. But I am convinced that this specific ability is by no means extended to all." He found that in some series 10% and in others 15% of his students were sensitive.

In discussing the manner in which the dowser feels his way (heading III) he considers that the dowser's arm moves the rod automatically under the influence of involuntary nerve movements: "the more a dowser lets voluntary motor impulses come into play, the less will his operations be influenced by the geopathic stimuli" (p. 26).

In the heading under qualitative diagnosis he discusses possible sources of error, and also gives a short account of certain successful and other results with water, notably in S.W. Africa.

In heading V the author describes the general procedure followed by dowsers to determine the point of maximum stimulus, and gives as an example of successful dowsing an account of the mastery of a body of water which was causing great difficulties in a brown-coal mine.

In discussing the causes of geopathic stimuli the author attempts to discover some basis on which to build a hypothesis to account for the numerous failures observed in dowsing for water and other substances. Regarding the theory demanding the presence of unknown rays he seems to have an open mind, writing "It might be easy to settle the whole ray hypothesis once and for all if investigations were carried out by experienced dowsers in the Alpine tunnels, as to whether not only the rocks of the tunnel subsoil, but also the structural elements of the overlying mountain have geopathic effects. For if magnetic rays issue from the earth's core, and strike radially upward, then the geological structure of the overlying mountain should have no effect." He further suggests investigations in deep mines.

The results of an experiment with so-called insulating apparatus have led him to believe that the effect of such apparatus is rather mental, as the effect of an amulet, than physical. He does not deny the effect of amulets on many people.—C.S.T.

WATER WITCHING U.S.A.

By Evon Z. Vogt and Ray Hyman.

The University of Chicago Press, 1959.

This book of 248 pages contains the result of investigations carried out by the two authors with the assistance of a sociologist and an anthropologist. Dr. Vogt is himself a Ph.D. in Anthropology at the University of Chicago and Dr. Hyman a Ph.D. in Psychology at Johns Hopkins University. One wonders at the start whether it would not have been more suitable if Physics had been represented instead of Anthropology.

The main object of their investigations was to obtain answers to the following questions "Does it work?" and "What makes the rod move?" The conclusion they eventually arrived at was "Water witching does not work as a reliable technique to locate underground water" (p. 190) and as their final word they say "We take the view that water witching is a form of magical divination. We do not feel, however, that it is superstitious nonsense that should be stamped out at all costs because, like other magical practices in our own and other societies, it does something important for people in uncertain situations that are, as yet, beyond the control of science." (p. 212).

Further, because of their particular interest in witching in America they took steps to obtain a better understanding of its prevalence in the U.S.A., how much it is practised and under what conditions, geographical, geological, meteorological and cultural it occurs, also what kinds of people American diviners are . . . and so on. To this end they sent 500 questionnaires to "stratified samples of county agricultural extension agents" in 3,017 counties which contained 91% of the total population of the U.S.A. In other words they took a vast amount of trouble to obtain information of little, if any, scientific value, seeing that nearly every human being is a potential dowser. It is apparent that neither of the authors have much knowledge of dowsing as practised in England and on the Continent, and do not discriminate between the experienced and reliable water diviner, who works by a method he has developed to suit his own personality, and the rag, tag and bobtail of the dowsing world who possess only a slight degree of sensitivity. Moreover the authors seem to think that the rod and the pendulum are the only instruments the water diviner uses—in which connection they would do well to read the article "Divining Rod: Standard Equipment" which appeared in *Astounding Science Fiction* of January last (reproduced in *B.S.D.J.* 105). And although they refer briefly to the research carried out by Maby, Franklin and Tromp—but not to that by German and French dowsers—they ignore the significance of the diviner's electro-magnetic surroundings in arriving at his result.

Nevertheless there are several points about the book which are of interest as revealing the outlook of the Psychologist, though they have little to do with the investigation.

There is a long and rather boring discussion on the value of human evidence and in support of their views they quote the case of Blondlot and his "N" rays as a striking example of the blunders resulting from placing too much confidence in the trustworthiness of a human being as a recording instrument.

[The discovery of these "N" rays was the subject of an article in *B.S.D.J.* 95, reproduced from *Light* of December, 1956. According to the authors of the work under review the existence of the rays was disproved by a noted physicist of Johns Hopkins University and Blondlot eventually went mad and died as a result of his disgrace, but no mention was made of this sad event in the article in *Light*.]

Again, in discussing the effect which our anticipations may have on our sense of reality the authors mention table turning, "talking horses" and the Ouija Board. To discredit the reality of the first they quote experiments carried out by Faraday and Chevreul over 100 years ago! and end by saying that "to the psychologist the talking horses, the Ouija boards, the mind readers, the pendulum gyrations, and the divining rod are but illustrations of one phenomenon. And to this phenomenon he gives the name 'ideomotor action'."

Whilst the ordinary man with a scientific outlook is often out of sympathy with the psychologist, one cannot but admire the ingenuity of the scientist with a mind closed to new ideas in devising explanations for phenomena he cannot explain on conventional lines—explanations often more difficult to credit than the reality of the phenomena in question.

With a greater knowledge of 'water witching' as practised in Europe, the authors might well have approached the subject from a different angle and written a more worth-while book.

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

JULY

p. 197. Solar radionics.—L. Poblín describes a simple apparatus employing the double solar sign, consisting of two concentric circles of 9 and 10 cm. diameter with a black point at the centre, by which he claims to be able to treat one or more persons at a distance.

p. 199. Social security and cancer.—Before the advent of social security people did not readily consult their doctor for minor ailments and often obtained medicine direct from the chemist. Now the doctor is freely consulted and this often leads to investigations and treatments which, according to the article, do more harm than good. It speaks of spontaneous cures of cancer and of tumours which in time become encysted, and of cancer cases which have cleared up after treatment by an unorthodox practitioner or a radiesthetist. The doctor of to-day must put in force various kinds of investigations in a suspected cancer case which may lead to treatment in which he has little or no faith. The article goes on to speak of the damage which may be done through biopsies and of the ineffectiveness of ray treatment. It says that possibly ray treatment kills more patients than cancer has ever done by itself. And it instances in this respect the sad case of the late Mr. Foster Dulles, former U.S. Secretary of State. Biopsies, surgery and ray treatment are persisted in, the article says, because they correspond to the medical ideas of the moment, and because hospitals and institutions have been filled at great expense with ultra-scientific equipment subscribed for by public authorities and patrons.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 201. Wine in pendular accord.—G. Lesourd describes a simple experiment whereby wine which at first is shown by pendulum not to be suitable for you, can be made so by pointing your fingers towards it, thus bringing a radiesthetic influence to bear. In the experiment a pricking sensation will probably be felt in the fingers of both hands.

p. 203. How to impregnate pebbles with very powerful influences.—An editorial note on this article by H. O. Busby of Australia, translated from the English, says that in the text Mr. Busby refers to a force, the orgone, discovered by the Austrian doctor, Dr. Reich, which is analogous to the force Od of Reichenbach and to dielectric energy as propounded by the late Dr. Brunler—and perhaps also to human magnetism. Mr. Busby has found that he can "charge" a pebble by holding it between his two hands. He can also charge other pebbles simply by leaving them in contact with the charged pebble for about 24 hours on a thin piece of metal and in the open air (it is explained in the editorial note that metal is a bad conductor of the influences in question.) He also had the idea of impregnating the pebbles with a very superior force and, in order to do this, he held it between his hands and thought of cosmic and beneficent energy. The result was as had been hoped.

p. 205. An exchange of ideas.—Roger Bernard advocates a kind of market of radiesthetic ideas where these ideas could be pooled and developed to the point of producing useful radiesthetic appliances, and so on. Often, as he says, a person has a good idea but, through lack of technical knowledge, never develops it.

p. 207. Curious effect of dielectric energy.—When you shake a corked bottle half filled with water, the water becomes charged with a force which can be likened to Od or dielectric energy. If you have a disc

showing the 36 forces, you will find that 33 homoeopathic succussions carried out in the traditional way will charge a liquid with a force which has been called, for want of a better name, the force of healing. It is suggested that water treated in this way should improve the growth of flowers and plants, and it suffices to mix a little treated water with a larger quantity when much watering has to be done. But the exact number of succussions should in each case be found by pendulum to suit the soil and plants under cultivation.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 208. Inspired forms.—F. Servranx writes of musical instruments and the basis of their modes of expression.

p. 211. Waves of form and the number 666 in the Apocalypse of St. John.—This is a continuation of articles by L. Margueritte appearing in the May and June numbers, and it develops the idea of 666 being the number of Man and of life, as well as of the Beast of the Apocalypse.

p. 215. The hexagrams of Yi-King and the 36 forces.—In continuing this series Mme. Valeria Feretti-Brizi refers to nine hexagrams of the Pa-Koua which, according to their signs as shown in the book of Yi-King, syntonise with the 36 forces as shown on the special disc representing them.

p. 222. Endowing a pendulum with special characteristics.—“Apollonius” describes a strange ritual, somewhat redolent of the Novena as practised in the Roman Catholic Church, for endowing your pendulum (or rod) with extreme sensitivity for one particular kind of prospection, such as water divining, searching for lost persons, etc. Items employed in the ritual include a new candle and metal candlestick, a square piece of new white material 65 cm. sided, and an empty drawer. The ritual, which is quite simple and suggests nothing sinister, takes place every evening for nine days. In effect you endow the pendulum with the qualities wished for by mental concentration, assisted by the ritual provided, and in the interim periods the pendulum is shut up in the drawer. The whole procedure sounds far-fetched, but we have the word of “Apollonius”—a competent observer in these matters—that it works!

AUGUST

p. 227. Experiments with angle rods.—Some young radio amateurs, who know nothing about radiesthesia but who have been interested in the work of Professor Rhine, carried out a number of experiments with angle rods and came to a number of definite conclusions as to human reactions to dowsing influences. The article is based on one appearing in *Astounding Science Fiction* (British edition) for June, 1959, pp. 122 and 123.

p. 229. Prospection of ideas.—In connection with the article in the March number of *L.R.P.T.* on the method compared to “brainstorming” (see *B.S.D.J.* for June, 1959, p.124), the *Centre d'Initiation et d'Entraînement Radiesthésique (C.I.E.R.)* has prepared plans for furthering the training of radiesthetists in different departments of their art. This article is by Mlle H. Poreye, secretary, and A. Vanderhoff, director of, *C.I.E.R.*

p. 233. For or against milk.—Some people recommend milk as a perfect food, while others believe that it is harmful to drink much of it. This article states that the value of milk depends on the soil where the cows graze and on its mineral balance. So often to-day, it is said, the soil is deficient in the salts of copper and magnesium, with the result

that in the long run milk in the district may produce such ailments as cirrhosis of the liver. To irradiate the milk so as to increase its vitamin D content is useless, it is stated, for there will still be a deficiency of easily assimilable calcium.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 234. Map dowsing.—It is well known that a witness can be exercised by being placed on the centre of a horse-shoe magnet. It has been found that a stronger amplifier of witnesses consists simply of a diagram in the shape of a tuning fork drawn in Indian ink with thick lines, and a lightly drawn circle with its centre lying at the mid-point between the ends of the fork and its circumference penetrating about one-third inside the fork ends. The tuning fork-shaped diagram as shown in the article has outside dimensions of about 12.5 cm. by 5 cm. with a thickness of 0.8 cm., the handle being 5 cm. long. The witness is placed on the extremity of the handle and the pendulum is held over the circle. As the diagram lies before you on the table with the handle uppermost, the map or plan is arranged on its right. The pendulum will then detect the direction of the object sought. It is said incidentally that the strength of amplification of the witness using Indian ink will be as 10 to 1 compared with a printed diagram.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 237. A geological prospection.—L. Margueritte describes the results of a visit to Padirac and Rocamadour, giving estimations radiesthetically found of dates of major subsidences and of the formation of rocks, stalactites, stalagmites and of underground water courses.

p. 240. The Brussels radiesthetic circle.—In honour of its founder the *Cercle de Bruxelles* is henceforth to be called the *Cercle d'Etude de la Radiesthésie, Victor Mertens de Wilmars*.

p. 241. Everything radiates.—This, as radiesthetists generally believe, is easier to understand to-day because in modern physics the important thing about matter is that it comprises a sort of electromagnetic field. While, as W. Servranx affirms, a radiesthetist may not be able to detect wave frequencies to which his five senses do not naturally respond, he can readily detect influences, even at a distance, which come within his normal sensory experience.

p. 243. False analogies in the prospection of the sub-soil.—H. Rahier suggests ways in which the field dowser can avoid mistakes, such as mistaking wet sand for water. The use of the fundamental ray, of witnesses, of what geological knowledge he has, and comparing the terrain with other places with similar features, should help him in his results.

p. 244. Mental impregnations of old houses.—“Apollonius” begins by saying that people do not have to be sensitive to suffer mental malaise caused by old buildings, in which mental influences can derive from former inhabitants. If there is such a thing as cancer houses, there are also those which tend to suicide or engender ruin among those living in them. It is seldom contested, the writer says, that these impregnations of the past, whether near or distant, are generally related to telluric influences. Such influences, he thinks, can be dispelled by prayer or by human magnetism. Although this may be thought unscientific by many, “Apollonius” claims that the methods described have often worked exceedingly well.

p. 246. Doses and times of administration.—W. Herrinckx emphasises the importance, once the homoeopathic remedy and its potency have been decided, of the patient receiving the right dose at the right time. To decide the number of drops or tablets, he advocates a double-

decimetre rule with the " O " pointing towards the East and the " 20 " towards the West. Then starting at " O " the operator slowly moves the pendulum up the scale until it reaches a point of balance, indicating, say, two drops to a dose. Presumably this method could equally decide the number of doses per day and the total number of doses.

p. 249. The hexagrams of Yi-King and the 36 forces.—This is a further instalment of articles by Mme Valeria Peretti-Brizi, in which she discusses several of the forces involved.

p. 252. Ordinary playing and Tarot cards.—F. Servranx comments on the possible active influence of cards and drawings.

p. 253. The secret number.—This article gives the first results of an enquiry among many readers on the personal number. A leading result of the enquiry is that the personal number is in truth an active reality.—*L.R.P.T.*

SEPTEMBER

p. 258. Diamond jubilee of Father Desbuquoit.—Sixty year period as a priest of Father Achille Desbuquoit, who was ordained at Brussels on May 27th, 1899, was celebrated on Sunday, May 24th last at the Apostolic College of Kain, which he founded. A keen radiesthetist, one of Father Desbuquoit's best known books is *Les Veines Qui Tuent*. He received a special message of good wishes from the Pope.

p. 259. A successful prospection.—M. Bugnet, president of the Savoy Section of the National Federation, and a collaborator, M. Cuinier, were successful in tracing the whereabouts of a small radio-controlled aeroplane with a wing span of 3m., after all other efforts to find it had failed. The aeroplane took the air at Fréterive, near Albertville, and was found by map-dowsing at an altitude of 680 m. between St. Pierre d'Albigny and the Chateau Miolan, which proved to be correct. Moreover, M. Bugnet was able to tell the owner that his aeroplane was substantially intact, only a wing being damaged. Two cases are also given in this article where radiesthetists were able to give precise indications of where water supplies could be obtained for the communes of Héry-sur-Albe and Chainez-les-Frasses.

p. 261. Making witnesses.—This article states that a divining rod of almost any material can be used for making witnesses. For best results the rod should be placed on a black surface with the arms slightly apart, and a specimen of what is required as a witness placed in contact with the head of the rod. The article which is required as a witness is placed between the extremities of the two arms. This could conveniently be a small quantity of sugar. In a few minutes the sugar will become a true impregnated witness of the specimen, but (the article states) it will not remain so indefinitely unless it is left in position for from 6 to 12 hours. Instead of sugar, other substances such as water, powdered rice or tale in a small bottle, stoppered or not—in fact, almost anything, will serve equally well. And the impregnation is said to be equally successful if a photograph or a word-witness is placed at the head of the rod. It is also stated that the witnesses are equally valid for all operators and are comparable with " natural " witnesses.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 265. Radiesthesia clashes with numerous interests.—In championing radiesthesia, Father A. Desbuquoit describes some of its enemies and also some of the blessings it can bring to people. He instances people who think radiesthesia might destroy their faith, believing it to

be the work of the Devil. Such faith must be weak indeed, he observes, if the least mystery can upset them. The majority of those who suffer in health, apart from the aged and accident cases, do so in his opinion because they live or sleep over an underground stream—which the radiesthetists can detect. One of radiesthesia's greatest dangers, he says, is the work of unskilled operators and charlatans.

p. 267. A crashed aeroplane.—The London correspondent reports the location in New Zealand of a crashed Auster aircraft by a woman dowser 15 hours before it was discovered. Using a map and a pendulum, she gave her information to the police, but they took no action, believing the plane to have come to grief 50 miles further south. However, when the aircraft was found, they confirmed the accuracy of the woman dowser's report.

p. 268. Action of green negative and of the vibration "Omega" on vegetation.—This is an interesting article by L. Poblin, of Hove, Sussex, in which he describes experiments to improve the vegetation of plants.

p. 271. Allergies.—After describing the several kinds of allergy to which people most often succumb, G. Lemarchand suggests that allergic cases could best be treated by finding by pendulum a substance which will antidote the causal agent, avoiding at the same time the often lengthy process of finding, or trying to find, what the causal agent is. The writer describes how he cured an allergic condition in himself, which invariably produced an intermittent dermatitis from October to April, followed by the appearance each week of bouts of sneezing with considerable discharge of colourless secretions from the nose, which continued all day and stopped in the evening, only to return some days later. This went on until October, when the pruritis returned with the approach of winter. M. Lemarchand found that a piece of red ribbon dealt satisfactorily with the trouble, which he put under his pillow at night and in his waistcoat pocket during the day. He suggests that experiments on these lines might be carried out on a large scale under medical control.

p. 275. Towards more accurate field dowsing.—In order to obtain more accurate results in the prospection for water, minerals, etc., H. Bros recommends a mercury pendulum, and he makes other suggestions which should be helpful to the inexpert.

p. 277. Protection against spells.—"Apollonius" is strong in his opinion that it is always possible to protect oneself against curses and spells and action at a distance. Prayer and exercise of the will are both effective, but for those who have no faith in them, there are other methods, including the use of closed coils as employed by Lakhovsky. —*L.R.P.T.*

p. 281. Scepticism affects results.—F. Servranx explains how scepticism in the operator or in those interested in his prospection can upset results.

p. 284. Radionics and radiesthesia.—J. Roucoux argues that in radiesthesia and radionics, a diagram is as effective as a radionic instrument, as witness map-dowsing. He goes on to liken radiesthesia to radar, whereby a radiesthetic link is set up between the operator and the object in question by means of the thought-form of the operator. This contacts the object, which in turn becomes a receptor-emitter and sets up a resonant line of influence between it and the operator.

p. 286. The hexagrams of Yi-King and the 36 forces.—Mme Valeria Peretti-Brizi continues her study of this subject. V.D.W.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

The following lectures have been arranged :

At 6 p.m. on Thursday, January 14th, 1960

At the Rooms of the Medical Society of London,
11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1:

A SPIRITUALIST'S VIEW OF DOWSING

by

MAURICE BARBANELL

EDITOR OF "TWO WORLDS"

Tea at 5.30: 1/6

At 3 p.m. on Wednesday, February 17th, 1960

At the Headquarters of the Marylebone Spiritualist Association, 33 Belgrave Square, S.W.1:

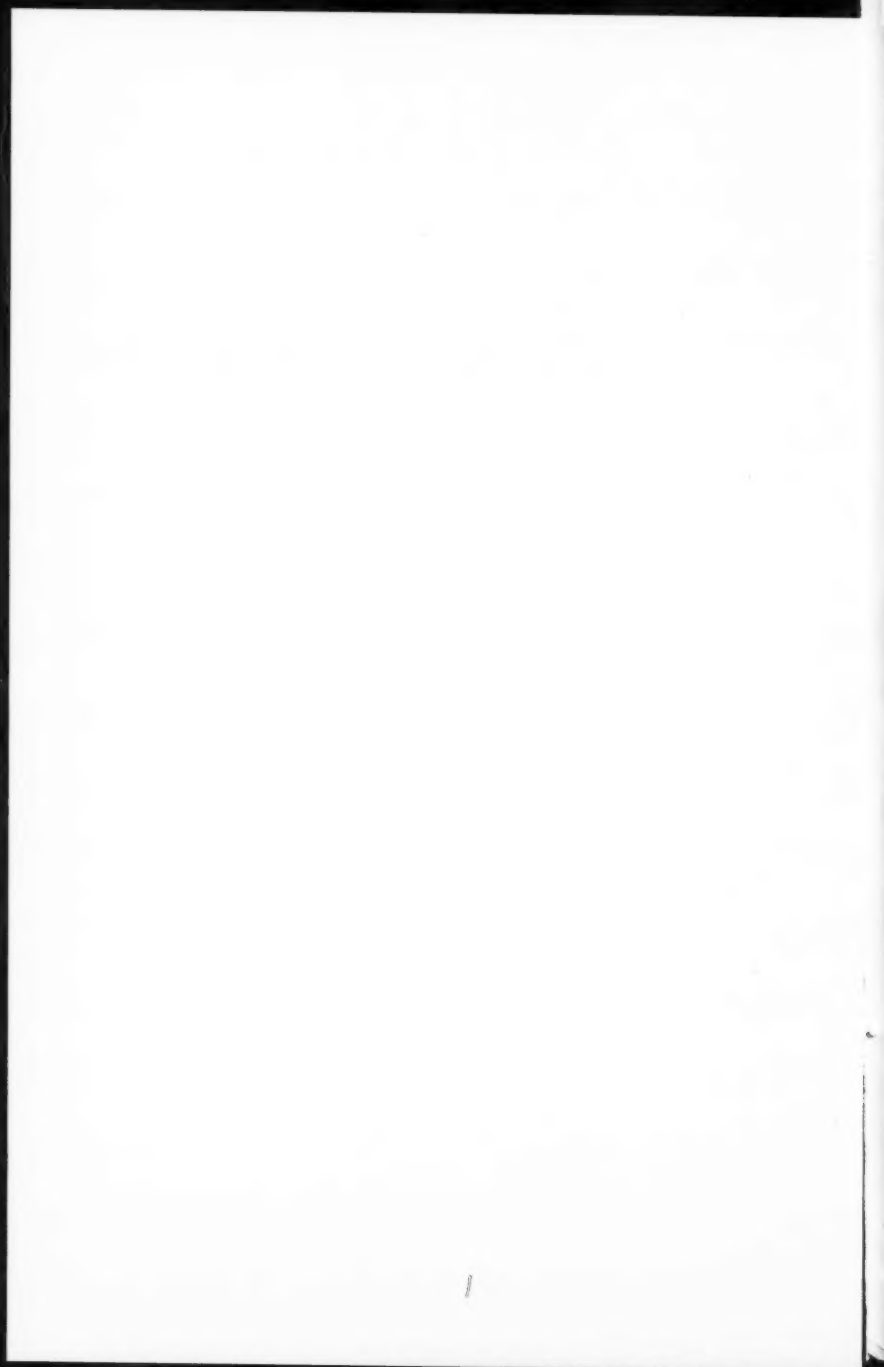
EXPERIMENTS IN TIME

by

MICHAEL CUBITT

Tea can be obtained at the Restaurant, on payment

Members are invited to bring a friend to these lectures



BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 22s. 6d. (\$3.50) and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at £5 (\$15) and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all post free.

The Pendulum, the monthly Review of Radiesthesia: Subscription 26s. at home and \$3.80 in North America; *Elementary Radiesthesia*, by the late F. A. Archdale, at 5s. 4d.; Pendulums, of clear and black plastic with nylon thread, at 12s. 6d. and 10s.; and also hollow screw-top pendulums in the same material; also beechwood pendulums at 4s. are all obtainable from the Markham House Press or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.

A new edition of *Radiesthesia and some Associated Phenomena*, by T. T. B. Watson, M.B., B.Ch., is also obtainable from the Markham House Press, or Mrs. Archdale.

* * * *

The many methods used in the practice of our art become less confusing after reading Noel Macbeth's "Courses," which include special ones for water and mineral dowsers, for medical doctors and for agriculturists, as supplied during the past twenty years. Mr. Macbeth is sole agent for Turenne Wittenesses (600), various amplifiers and rules, as also an atomic analyser and a blood (pressure, acidity, anaemia) tester. He is agent for subscriptions to "R.P.T." (29s. or \$4.25 p.a.). Texts of three lectures outlining testing-method relationships for Beginners at cost 5s. or \$1 by air-mail. Write to "A-A-P," Stock, Essex.

* * * *

The Radiesthesia Research Centre, 28 The Mount, Guildford, will construct radiesthetic apparatus and radionic instruments according to individual requirements. Additional services are now available.

* * * *

The following are obtainable from Dr. W. E. Benham, Holt's Crest, Fordcombe, Tunbridge Wells: *Aura Biometer Handbook*, 7s. 6d.; *Magnetically Corrected Pendulum*, 7s. 6d.; *Aura Biometer* (including handbook, pendulum and accessories), £8 8s., all post free.

* * * *

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K., also old type "Oasis" rod, 10/-, in case; also "Oasis" supersensitive rod, 21/-. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

* * * *

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone Forked Rods 12in. long of the following sections at 7/6 each;

Flat	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular ..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square	3 mm. or 4 mm.

They also supply the following pendulums:

Elephant Ivory, Spherical or Torpedo shape with cavity ..	25/- each
Whale Ivory	20/- "
Ebony	15/- "
Composition	12/6 "

All articles are sent post free in U.K.

* * * *

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.
